THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

$1.50 PER YEAR. ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY NOVEMBER 14, 1918 VOL. XXXII. NO. 11

KAISER ABDICATES!

Armistice Is Signed. War Declared Ended

DEATH TAKES PROMINENT CITIZEN

Walter T. Taylor Succumbs to Attack of Pneumonia, at the McAllister Hospital

PROMINENT IN LODGEWORK

Shortly after noon on Sunday last, Walter T. Taylor, a well known resident of this village, was discovered by his daughter Mona, lying in an unconscious condition in the back yard at his home in the south end of town. His face was covered with blood that was issueing from a wound in his head. An examination showed that the wound was caused by a bullet, but how it was inflicted no one can be certain. Although [illegible] a revolver in his pocket no one heard a shot. Just one can be sure from whence the bullet came. A local physician was called and the injured man was taken to the McAllister hospital at Waukegan as soon as an ambulance could be summoned. There it was found that the wound was one from which he might easily have recovered had not a case of pneumonia developed the following morning.

For over two weeks he had been fighting against an attack of the flu but would not give up his regular work, although he had made the remark to a friend that he guessed it was getting on his lungs and would get him yet. It is now thought that his condition was more serious than even he, himself realized, and that the disease had advanced so far that as early as Sunday morning he had become partially delerious and was not responsible for any act he may have committed. This theory is bourn out by the fact that pneumonia had developed so soon after his injury. So weakened was he from the flu that he was unable to withstand the later complications and he passed away Tuesday evening at six o'clock without having regained consciousness. An inquest was held Wednesday morning at which time the jury rendered a verdict of death by pneumonia.

Mr. Taylor was a man well thought of in this locality. He has been a member of Sequoit lodge A. F. and A. M. for many years and his brethren of that order will have charge of the funeral services which are being held at the home this afternoon. He was also a member of Lotes camp, M. W. A., having joined that order about five years after its organization here, and had served as banker of the lodge for the past fifteen yerrs. Many times he has been elected to the office of tax collector of this township, and was holding the office of assessor at the time of his death.

He was born in England in the year of 1851, and had reached the age of sixty-seven years. He was married to Miss Della LuPlant July 10, 1880 and has been a resident of this place for the past forty years.

Besides his widow he is survived by the following children: Walter A., Marsh, Frank, Harry, Elmer, Raymond, Clara, Lucy, Leonella and Mona.

Red Cross Notes

The Red Cross was the recipient of a very substantial check last Friday for the amount of $76.00. The handsome crochetted bed spred which has excited the admiration of all who have seen it, was sold last week and the proceeds equally divided between the Red Cross and the Boy's Relief club.

To Mesdames L. B Grice, Geo. Bacon, James McVey, R. D. Emmons and Miss Vlice Emmons, to whose patriotism and generosity we are indebted for this gift, we wereby extend our sincere thanks. Mrs. John Darby.

Ray Webb and John Message, Write From Hospital

In view of the fact that so many reports as to injuries received by Ray Webb have been in circulation from time to time and that a report was current on the streets Monday morning that a telegram telling of his death had been received, we make the following statements which are correct as far as his mother is able to determine.

No telegram announcing his death and neither was his name included among the dead in casulty list. But on the 4th of July he was wounded in the hand, and the first part of August he was gassed and hit on the jaw with a piece of shrapnel. On the 10th of October he received a machine gun bullet in the left shoulder. A short time ago his mother received a telegram from Washington statjng that Ray had been wounded in action in August. Why she should receive the telegram so late was mystifying until she received the letter which is published below, and she now concludes that the date on the telegram should have read October in place of August as it did. This letter written on the 21st of October tells of his third injury. We publish a portion of it in order that all may know the real truth.

October 21st, 1918.

Dear Mother and Sis:—

I am in the hospital again—machine gun bullet through the left shoulder this time. They say three times and out and this is my third time. I was hit on the 10th and would have written before only I have had a hard time getting anything to write on, but we are in a good place now so will have more chances to write.

We are in a big hotel, which was one of the most popular watering places in France.

I have received all your letters up to the time we left the lines, in fact, I received your letter and papers the day before we went over the top.

Red Waters was O. K. when I seen seen him last, but don't know if he came out all right after the battle.

It looks as though we would all soon be home.

Lovingly,

Ray,

Somewhere in France
October 18, 1918

Dear Mother:

I am well as you will see by my letter but I am in the Base hospital at present. I was up at the front and got a slight wound so that let me spend my birthday in the hospital, don't know how long I will be here, I was hit in the left arm, always on the left side for me to get hurt. Now don't worry about me as I am alright only my arm is a little sore.

Well I will change the subject a little it is mighty cold and rainy here at the present, so am glad I am where it is dry. How is everything at home, does the kids both go to school? What news is there back home? Say why don't you write to me once in a while.

Well as news is very scarce I will close for this time, I remain, your loving son, John H. Message, Base Hospital No. 25, A. P. O. 785.

Shall We Preserve the Liberty Bell?

Philadelphia has its Liberty bell, it was cracked in ringing out the tidings of liberty in 1776. Antioch has a liberty bell. The Methodist church bell was cracked in ringing the tidings of peace on the eleventh day of Novem ber 1918. So badly is it cracked that it is of no further use in its present condition. Some one suggested that it could be re cast, but Wednesday afternoon a business man of this village called us on the phone and wished us to print a suggestion, which is that the old bell be preserved just as it is, that it should be properly inscribed and then securely fastened on the roof of the Village hall where future generations could point with pride to it as a relic of this great and glorious occasion. The same party also states that he believes that the money for a new bell could easily be raised and that some money toward its purchase had already been offered to him, on concition that the old bell be preserved.

GOOD BYE, OLD KAISER BILL

(James M. Woodman, in Waukegan Gazette)

Good bye, old Kaiser Bill, you're gone,
you're down and out for sure;
No more at Baden-Baden, will you go to
take "the cure."
You over-played your hand, Old Man, we
knew you couldn't last,
Glance back and think of all the "bulls"
you've pulled off in the past.
We do not sympathize, Old Scout, with
you today, nor will
The world give you a kindly thought—
Good bye, old Kaiser Bill.

Good bye, old Kaiser Bill, away! your carcass take from sight!
Go where the sunshine never strikes—
where all is blackest night!
Go where the sulphur fumes of hell will
choke you till you die!
Then look back at the battle fields, where
good men had to lie
In order that your reign might end that
Liberty might still
Rule o'er God's land, for all mankind—
Good bye, old Kaiser Bill.

Monday was the biggest day in the history of this village. With their enthusiasm aroused to the boiling point by the celebration of the fake news last Thursday afternoon, everyone was in readiness to make things hum when the glad tidings might really become a fact. From the time the papers arrived Friday morning telling that the previous report had been a hoax and that the last hour allowed for the signing of those all important documents had been set for five o'clock Monday morning (Chicago time) the whole of Antioch seemed to feel in their bones that Monday would be the great day of rejoicing. And sure enough at four o'clock Monday morning the welcome news had arrived and at five o'clock every bell in town was arousing the populace from its quiet slumber, and the constant clanging continued unceasingly for seven hours and after that at frequent intervals throughout the remainder of the day and evening. Almost at the first stroke every house in the village was aglo with light from basement to garret, and every one was eager to participate in the big celebration that had been planned at a meeting of the business men on Saturday evening. At that time a committee was placed in charge and they on Sunday afternoon met with a committee of ladies who assisted with the program.

At eight o'clock it appeared as though every person in town was on the street and helping to make a noise, some pounded upon old buz-saws suspended by wire, while others added to the din by fireing revolvers, in fact everything that would make a noise, such as tin horns, whistles, bells, etc., were called into play and some one even resurrected the old cannon that had been lost to sight for many years. Where it came from no one knows but it was there just the same.

At nine thirty a parade was formed at the grade school and led by D. B. Sabin, mounted on horseback, the procession which numbered close to four hundred, filed through Main street. The most prominent feature of the parade was the old hearse purchased of L. M. Hughes, in which reposed the efigy of the kaiser. On his breast was ire his ent collection of medals and in his belt was his broken sword. This equipage, upon which rode both of Antioch's undertakers, was in charge of Walter Chinn and was drawn by a team of donkeys. On the top of the hearse was a second hand coffin with a history, donated by J. C. James, and upon it rode Uncle Sam in his uniform, proudly carrying a banner with the words "Our Boys Did It". The pall bearers were eight members of the G. A R., who with the Goddess of Liberty rode in a decorated auto truck. Next in line was the Antioch band, the school children, the Red Cross, the U. S. Boys Relief, and a delegation from Grass lake among whom was B, A. Trieger driving his red white and blue rig. Among his passengers was Charlie Blunt who worked industriously to get what music he could out of an old pan and a couple of hickory sticks.

After passing down Main street and back through Victoria street the crowd gathered around a hastily constructed grave at the intersection of Lake and Main streets and while the band played some patriotic airs the efigy was placed in the coffin and the coffin in the grave. The crowd then dispersed for a short time only to assemble once more at the grade school at 1:30 in the afternood. The procession was again formed this time its number being greatly increased, and the kaiser who had been exhumed was given another ride through the street, this time winding up at the high school building where a program consisting of music, songs and speeches was in order. Rev. Pol lock, Fr. Lynch, and Rev. Kolkebeck, being the speakers. A count showed that an enthusiastic audience of over eight hundred people were in attendance.

At the conclusion of the program the parade marched back to the grave and once more the efigy was buried while lively music, and ringing cheers filled the air. An armed guard was placed over the old chap to make sure that he did not "arise and vamboose" and at eight o'clock he was again exhumed, placed in coffin and all within the old hearse and the entire outfit was taken across to the John Thayer lot where the cremation took place. Promptly at 8:15 two members of the G. A. R. lit the match which set fire to the big pyre of tar barrels donated for the purpose by the California and Knickerbocker ice companies. In a few moments the flames were mounting high in the air and by 9:30 the entire pile was reduced to a smouldering heap of ashes. It is estimated that fully one thousand people witnessed the funeral pyre.

The kaiser, (the grand master of the German people) was buried twice, first in a hastily prepared grave at high noon, the second time in a grave nicely covered and made, and the third time it was intended to bury him, but not wishing to contaminate Mother Earth with so vile and purgered a wretch as he, he, coffin, hearse and all consigned to the flames that no trace might be had of him.

The winding up of the celebration was the dance in the opera house in the evening. Both the music and hall were donated and the jolly throng indulged in dances, both old and new, till the "wee sma'" hours of the morning.

Evervone was happy and entered most heartily into the spirit of the occasion, which will never be effaced from the memory of our citizens for the event which Antioch celebrated so enthusiastically was the same great event that was celebrated from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast and also in lands across the sea, and which means more to American hearts today than any other event in the history of America, it means the downfall of the kaiser, victory for the Allies and Peace for the world.

Des Moins, Iowa, Adopt Christian Science Usage

(By Request)

A course in common sense and the basic ideas of Christian Science, and an editorial policy for newspapers directed against fear, says The Christian Science Monitor, was urged at a meeting in Des Moines, Iowa, recently of a committee of business and professional men which have virtually been in charge of the city during the so-called Spanish influenza epidemic. Dr. W. C. Witte, city sanitarium, is chairman of the committee. The membership includes James R. Hanna, former mayor; Z. C. Thornburg, superintendent of schools; C. L. Herring, of the Greater Des Moines committee; Marshal Miller, president of the Trades and Labor Assembly; Ralph Faxon, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; Charles Saverude, druggist; Drs. Granville Ryan and R. L. Parker and Thomas Duhigg.

The city has been under rigid quarantine for a minimum period of two weeks all schools, colleges, churches, theaters and amusement places having been closed to prevent further spread of the alleged epidemic.

The fact that soldiers and officers at Camp Dodge who are Christian Scientists, gave not been affected by the epidemic, was called to the committee's attention at the meeting by Mr. Miller.

"There is no question," said Dr. Witte, that by a right attitude of mind these people have kept themselves from illness. I have no doubt that many persons have contracted the disease through fear.

"People can deceive themselves into thinking they have any disease on the calendar, and doubtless many of them have thought themselves into their graves."

A recommendation that newspapers prepare editorials citing the immunity which Christian Scienists enjoy from influenza, and urging the use of common sense and a calm attitude of mind was made by H. W. Byers, corporation counsel for the city. The recommendation was endorsed by the committee as a whole, and newspapers were asked to quote the committee to that effect.

"Entirely too much publicity has been given to supposed symptons of the so called Spanish influenza," was Mr. Byers' further comment, "and I would recommend that if anything be printed in regards to the disease it be confined to simple preventive measures—something constructive, rather than destructive"

"Fear is the first thing to be overcome, the first step in conquering this epidemic" said Dr. Witte. "I am not a Christian Scientist, but I believe an application of their principles will materially aid in preserving the health of this community. They did not originate with the Scientists, but are to be found by anyone who will take the trouble to read his Bible.

"In my work in infected communities I have always found Scientists the first to respond to the slightest suggestion of unsanitary conditions, and the first to comply with fundamental health measures."

The fact that a great city like Des Moines, Iowa, has progressed so far as to adopt their ideas and practice, is a source of gratification to the Christian Scientists of Kenosha.

New Aerial Mail Route

Antioch people may soon have to become accustomed to having aeroplanes flying daily over their heads. Announcement has been made that an aerial mail route will be established from Chicago to Minneapolis on November 20. No announcement as to the route has not been made but it is possible it will follow the Soo line.

Twenty-four hours will be saved by the new method in a round trip, four hours being required to make the trip via air as compared with thirteen hours by rail.

X-Ray Movies.

The X-ray apparatus, operated in connection with the motion picture machine, produces effective and somewhat startling results. Photographs showing the human skeleton in motion are also of interest to science.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The old stone mill at Whitewater will once more be a live one, a large amount of wheat grinding machinery having been installed.

W. P. Williams, a summer camper at Lake Beulah, says that his catch for four months during the last summer was 90 bass and 19 pickerel.

Ruth Mary, the ten-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Swenson, of Genoa Junction, died last week from bronchial pneumonia brought on by influenza.

E. J. Hooper, president of the Elk horn State bank, committed suicide by hanging himself in his garage Thursday. Worry over his death is supposed to have caused the deed. He is survived by his wife and two children.

The U. S. Sugar Co., at Madison expect to turn out at least 8,000,000 pounds of beet sugar during the season's run. Over 500 car loads of beets were received at the factory the first two weeks and have a supply back to keep the works busy until the first of the year.

A robin was rescued from the cold and snow last winter and housed at a greenhouse in Ripon. It was released in the spring. With the first sign of chilly weather the robin returned, built a nest and seems settled for the winter. The greenhouse supplies plenty of worms.

A survery of Kenosha showa that since the first day of October 6,570 cases of influenza were in homes in Kenosha and there were 176 deaths. This is considerably more than half the normal death rate for a year. The survey showed that cases had developed especially in crowded portions of the city.

Notice of Application To Change Rates

To Patrons of the Chicago Telephone company.

The Chicago Telephone company hereby gives notice to the public that it has filed with the State of Illinois, Public Utilities commission temporary schedules which will change the rates for local telephone exchange service in its Antioch Exchange Area in Lake County. Illinois, and that the said change of rates involves an increase for all classes of local exchange service offered to the public and covered by its rate schedule as now filed and in effect.

All parties interested in this proceeding may obtain information as to time and place of hearing upon this matter, by addressing the Secretary of the Public Utilities Commission at Springfield, Illinois.

Chicago Telephone Company,
A. R. Bone,
General Commercial Superintendent.

Millburn Fire Insurance Assessment

The directors of the Millburn Mutual Insurance company have levied an assessment of one dollar and sixty cents ($1.60) on each one thousand dollars insured, to pay the losses of 1918 amounting to $7365.02.

Said assessment will be due and called for in thirty days.

Millburn, Ill., November 2, 1918.

J. S. Denman, Secretary.

The Kaiser as I Knew Him For Fourteen Years

By Arthur N. Davis, D.D.S.
American Dentist to the Kaiser from 1904 to 1918

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CHAPTER IX—Continued.

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The Turkish defeats were naturally a great disappointment to him.

"These Montenegrins, Serbians and Bulgarians are wonderful fighters," he confessed to me, shortly after the war began. "They're out-of-door people and they have the strength and stamina which fighters require. If they keep on the way they're going they'll be in Constantinople in a week! Confound those Turks! We furnished them guns and ammunition and trained their officers, but if they won't fight we can't make them. We've done our best!"

The defeat of the Turks lessened their value to the kaiser as an ally and he immediately put into effect a measure for increasing the German standing army from 650,000 to 900,000—to restore the balance of power, they said. For this purpose a "Wehrbeitrag," or increased armament tax, was levied on capital and, incidentally, I was informed that I would have to pay my share. The idea of paying a tax to upbuild the German army, which was already so powerful that it menaced the peace of the world, did not appeal to me at all and I spoke to Ambassador Gerard about it. He advised me to pay it under protest, agreeing with me that there was no reason why an American should be required to contribute to the German war budget. However, I had to pay it.

The German efforts at colonization, which were more or less of a failure because the Germans refused to inhabit the German possessions, and the measures adopted to conquer the commercial markets of the world were an important part of the program of world domination which Germany planned for herself, and it is not unlikely that if she had confined her efforts along those lines she might have progressed further along her chosen path than she has advanced by bathing the world in blood.

"I have nearly 70,000,000 people," the kaiser said to me on one occasion, "and we shall have to find room for them somewhere. When we became an empire England had her hands on nearly everything. Now we must fight to get ours. That is why I am developing our world markets, just as your country secured Hawaii and the Philippines as stepping stones to the markets of the far east, as I understand it. That's why I developed the wonderful city of Kiao-Chau."

His plans in this connection were changed somewhat apparently by the developments of the present war, for he told me that when it was over the Germans would not emigrate to the United States any more.

"No more American emigration for us after the war," he said. "My people will settle in the Balkans and develop and control that wonderful country. I have been down there and I know it is a marvelous land for our purposes."

The kaiser's vision of the part he would take in the reconstruction of stricken Europe was indicated by a remark he made to me in 1916 when I was visiting him at the army headquarters at Pless.

"Here I am nearly sixty years of age," he soliloquized, "and must rebuild the whole of Europe!"

Although the kaiser so freely admitted his designs on the world at large, he was impatient of any expansion on the part of other nations. He often spoke of England's "grabbing" propensity and viewed with suspicion our annexation of Hawaii and the Philippines and our development of Cuba after the Spanish-American war. He professed to see in our new policy a striving after world power which was inconsistent with the principles upon which our government was founded.

He objected to our interference in Mexican affairs, although, as was disclosed by the Zimmerman note to Von Eckhardt, he was making every effort to have Mexico interfere with ours.

"What right has President Wilson to attempt to dictate the internal policies of Mexico?" he asked. "Why not let them fight their battles out alone?"

Alluding to America's threat to enter the present war, he asked: "What right has America to insist upon the Monroe doctrine of America and then mix in European affairs? Let her recognize also a Monroe doctrine of Europe and keep her hands out of this conflict!"

There is no doubt that the kaiser imagined that the great army and navy he had built up would enable him to carry out his ambitious program without effective resistance.

The one power he most feared but for which he professed the utmost contempt was England. He had an idea that England would never dare to measure swords with Germany and that he could provoke a war when the opportune moment came without much fear of England's intervention.

In 1911, when the international situation over the Moroccan affair was particularly acute as a result of Germany's having sent a gunboat to Agadir to demonstrate that she was serious in her demands, the kaiser had great hopes that war with France might thus be precipitated and he was confident that England would keep out of it.

"England would be afraid to war with us," he told me at the time, "for fear of losing Egypt, India and Ireland. Any nation would think twice before fighting my armies, but England particularly because she would not dare to risk the loss of her overseas colonies."

When the kaiser's ambitious project to dominate the world is considered, his consistent opposition to the universal disarmament proposals is easily understood. Without a superior army and navy, his whole plan would have to be abandoned and his dream of world-wide dominion would be shattered.

On one occasion when we were discussing the Carnegie peace efforts, the kaiser disclosed very positively just where he stood on the proposition.

"Look at the history of the nations of the world," he declared. "The only nations which have progressed and become great have been warring nations. Those which have not been ambitious and gone to war have amounted to nothing!"

Shortly after Wilson had pointed the way to peace in Europe in one of his notes to all the belligerent powers the kaiser called to see me professionally and we discussed that latest phase of the situation.

"The way to peace now seems perfectly clear," I ventured. "Only your majesty's ever-increasing army and navy stands in the way. If Germany will give up her armament, it seems, we would soon have peace."

"That is out of the question for Germany," replied the kaiser, decisively. "We have no mountains like the Pyrenees to protect us. We have the open plains of Russia with their vast hordes endangering us. No; we shall remain armed to the teeth forever!"

CHAPTER X.

The Kaiser's Appraisal of Public Men.

No one ever speaks to the kaiser until addressed. As that monarch's opinions on most subjects are firmly fixed and he will stand no opposition, any erroneous idea he may entertain is very apt to remain with him. His advisers were apt to leave him in error rather than arouse his ire by attempting to set him right. But for the fact that he was very fond of asking innumerable questions, his store of information might have been extremely scanty.

In the course of my conversations with him he frequently expressed his views of men who were in the public eye. Upon what basis they were founded he did not always enlighten me, but even when I knew them to be erroneous I realized it was useless to try to change them and I did not often take issue with him. When I did his eyes would flash fire, but I had expected that and I continued just the same.

The kaiser always seemed to take a particular interest in American affairs, and while he professed to despise our form of government he watched very carefully the careers of our public men. It is not unlikely that he imagined, as I have pointed out elsewhere in these pages, that he could influence our elections by swinging the German-American vote in favor of the candidate he preferred, and he made a study of our public men in order that he might know which of them would be more desirable in office from the German viewpoint.

When Mr. Wilson was nominated for the presidency, the kaiser was quite positive that he wouldn't be elected. Perhaps the fact that Mr. Roosevelt, for whom at that time the kaiser had the greatest admiration, was one of Mr. Wilson's rivals, blinded him to the strength which elected Wilson, but the fact that the latter had had little experience in international politics unfitted him, in the kaiser's estimation, for the important office for which he was running.

I saw the kaiser shortly after Mr. Wilson's election.

"I am very much surprised at the result of your election," he declared. "I didn't think your people would be so foolish as to elect a college professor as president. What does a professor know about international politics and diplomatic affairs?"

I haven't the slightest doubt that the kaiser pictured our president as a counterpart of the typical German professor—a plodding, impractical, unambitious bookworm with no hope or desire of ever earning more than $1,000 a year and no yearning for public acclaim, a recluse, absent-minded and self-centered, who spent the midnight oil poring over musty volumes and paid little or no attention to what was going on around him! Such a man, the kaiser undoubtedly believed, the United States had elected as its chief executive and his surprise was more or less natural in those circumstances.

When Wilson sent 5,000 men to Vera Cruz the kaiser felt that he had exceeded his rights.

"What right has Wilson to mix in the internal affairs of Mexico?" he asked. "Why doesn't he allow them to fight it out among themselves. It is their affair, not his!" Germany had many financial interests in Mexico and looked with disfavor upon any move we made in that direction.

When, however, the war in Europe started the kaiser made every effort to have America mix in international affairs provided we fought on her side.

When I saw him just after the war started he said we ought to seize the opportunity to annex Canada and Mexico.

"Can't your president see the wonderful opportunity now for combining with us and crushing England?" he asked. "With our fleet on one side and America's on the other we could destroy England's sea power. This is America's great opportunity to dominate the western hemisphere, and your president must see his chance to take Canada and Mexico!"

As the war progressed and reports reached the kaiser of our increased shipments of munitions to the allies, the kaiser's impatience with Wilson became more difficult to repress, and there was hardly an interview I had with him in which he did not give vent to his feelings in that connection.

"My officers are becoming so incensed at America's attitude," he told me, "it will be impossible for me to restrain them much longer."

And when, on another occasion, he accused Mr. Wilson of discriminating against Germany, he made the remark: "Wilson's in the hands of the Wall street group!"

But, perhaps, the most bitter denunciation I ever heard him make of Wilson was shortly after we entered the war. I had been summoned to the great army headquarters to see him, and when he entered the room he appeared to be in a towering rage. Indeed, his condition was so apparent that the kaiserin, who was also present, sought to excuse him with the explanation that he had been very much upset and had been sleeping very poorly, and she asked me to treat him gently and tried to soothe him at the same time, but he told her to leave the room and resented her showing me that she petted him.

We said little while I was at work, but when I was through and was preparing to leave, the kaiser stepped toward me and said:

"Davis, Wilson is a real scoundrel!"

My face flushed, I suppose, at this insult to our president, and my resentment was so apparent that the kaiser immediately patted me on my right shoulder and apologized.

"I beg your pardon, Davis," he declared, in a quieter voice. "I know you're an American and I beg your pardon for hurting your feelings, but if you only knew, you would realize what a scoundrel your president is. When it comes to throat-cutting, Wilson should have his cut first!"

Whenever the sun shone for the kaiser he grew so optimistic that he failed to pay the slightest attention to the clouds gathering on the horizon. After the Italian collapse, for instance, he was so enthusiastic about his military success in that arena that he failed to realize that America was slowly but surely forging the thunderbolt that was to strike him down.

"Now how foolish it was for your president to bring your country into this war!" he said. "Americans will now see, when it is too late, what fools they made of themselves when they elected a professor for president. Now America must pay the bills!" In this remark and others of the same import the kaiser's expectation of being able to exact an enormous indemnity as part of his peace terms was clearly indicated, and he felt that America, having profited the most and suffered the least of any of the belligerent powers, would be in the best position to fill his depleted coffers.

The last time I saw the kaiser when he mentioned the president was in the fall of 1917, shortly after Wilson had replied to the pope's peace proposal.

"Wilson is an idealist, and an idealist can accomplish nothing!" was his comment. "He went into the war that he might have a seat at the peace table but he will never get it. I shall prevent it!"

Of Wilson's peace notes, which were issued before America went into the war, the kaiser remarked: "I think I am right, the others think they're right. America has all the money. If Wilson really wants peace, let him pay the bills and take care of the indemnities and the war will be over! It is very simple."

There was no man of modern times whom the kaiser seemed to admire so much, before the war, as ex-President Roosevelt. The kaiser was convinced that Roosevelt had prevented war with Japan by sending the American fleet around the world and showing that it was fit. This brilliant stroke of statesmanship, as the kaiser termed it, was a topic that he referred to on several occasions. It was a forceful demonstration that was very much after his own heart.

"What I admire about Mr. Roosevelt most," he said, "is the fact that he has the greatest moral courage of any man I ever knew!" The fact that Mr. Roosevelt had given Germany's fleet twenty-four hours' notice to steam from Venezuelan waters didn't serve to lessen the kaiser's admiration for him.

I heard him shower praise on Roosevelt many times and I haven't the slightest doubt that he was quite sincere.

After the war started, when Roosevelt showed very plainly that no matter what nice things the kaiser might have thought and said of him, he certainly didn't reciprocate the feeling, the kaiser was very much disappointed.

"I'm terribly disappointed in Mr. Roosevelt," he declared. "After the way my wife and I entertained him when he was here as our guest, for him to take the stand he has is very ungentlemanly. I gave a great review for him—the greatest honor I could bestow upon him and a thing which had never been done for a private citizen. He was not president then, you know. I used to admire him very much, but now I think the man has gone crazy and lost his mind. I never thought he would turn against us like that!" He did not seem to realize that a patriotic American owed allegiance to his own country.

In 1916 I asked him whether he had heard that Mr. Ford was on his way over from America in a chartered ship with a delegation.

"Who, Peace-Ford?" he inquired.

I told the kaiser what I had read of the Ford expedition.

"How can your country allow a man like that to do this thing—a man who has played no part in the politics of his own country and is entirely ignorant of international affairs—a man who, I understand, was formerly in the bicycle business and knows very little outside of business matters?

"I haven't the slightest doubt Mr. Ford is a great business man," the kaiser went on, "and I am sure he means all right, but what a mistake it is to allow a man so ignorant of world affairs to do a ridiculous thing like this!"

I told the kaiser that it had been suggested in some of the American papers that if Ford really wanted to end the war, all he had to do was to pay Germany $100,000,000 and buy Belgium back.

"One hundred million dollars!" the kaiser repeated, and then after a moment's reflection, as though he had been turning over some figures in his mind, "No, Davis, it will cost much more than that to get Belgium back!"

It occurred to me that if the kaiser really meant what he said on that occasion, all his talk about "peace without annexation" was obviously a myth and that the only hope of Belgium's redemption lay in the military defeat of Prussia. Subsequent developments amply confirmed that view.

In the winter of 1916, we were talking of the sentiment in America and the conversation turned to Von Bernstorff.

"Von Bernstorff has been doing very good work in your country," the kaiser commented.

"Well, your majesty," I replied, "it is said in America that if he had not been such a clever diplomat he would long ago have been compelled to leave."

"From all I hear," the kaiser said, "he hasn't had a very easy time of it. The American press as a whole has been conspicuously anti-German, although I understand that one of your newspaper publishers has been friendly to us. Mr. Hearst, for instance, has helped our cause very much in your country. He has been telling the truth about affairs, which is more than most of the other papers have been doing!"

Just before the king of Greece abdicated, the kaiser referred to the attitude of the American press again.

"The way the American newspapers and the press of the allied countries generally are presenting the Grecian situation to the world is absolutely false and a disgrace!" he declared, bitterly. "They are entirely misrepresenting the facts. Mr. Hearst is the only one, as far as I can find, who has revealed the real conditions and told the truth about them. My, I wonder what the people have to say now that Mr. Hearst has finally exposed the whole thing!" It was only a short time afterwards that the king abdicated and revealed unmistakably which papers had correctly interpreted the trend of Grecian politics.

The kaiser spoke to me many times about the writings of William Bayard Hale.

"Have you been following Hale's articles?" he inquired. "What he is writing about the war is excellent and is really the best material published. He voices my sentiments exactly, and it would be well for every American to follow this writer's work."

I had to confess that there was one American at least who was not only not following Hale's writings, but had never heard of the writer, and the kaiser seemed to be somewhat displeased.

He referred to Hale several times subsequently and in the meanwhile I had ascertained that the man in question was the representative in Berlin of the Hearst newspapers and I subsequently learned that he had published a book called "American Rights and British Pretensions at Sea," which explained at once to me why the kaiser was so enthusiastic about him.

In the course of one of our many conversations on the subject of American munitions, the kaiser paid his respects to Mr. Schwab.

"What can one expect from Schwab, who is using the Bethlehem steel plant to work against us?" he asked. "He is of Austrian Jew extraction and would work against anyone for the sake of the money that's in it!"

"I'm following affairs in America very closely," he told me on another occasion, before we entered the war. "Not all of your senators are against us. Senator Stone, for instance, is taking a very strong neutral stand, I understand, and it is a pity there are not more like him."

Just before I left for my trip to America in 1916, the kaiser called on me and I told him I was leaving.

"Well, Davis," he said, "be careful not to run against any mines or be torpedoed. You'll probably be pulled into England on your way over. We understand all boats are taken there for examination." Then, with fire in his eye, he added: "If you should see my cousin the king, in England, kick him on the shins for me!"

CHAPTER XI.

The Kaiserin.

Although I had frequently seen the kaiserin in the company of the kaiser, I did not actually meet her until she became my patient, in 1912, from which time on she visited me more or less regularly.

Without going deeply into her history, it may be sufficient to recall that when the kaiser married her, in 1881, she was the Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenberg. She was a year older than her husband. She commanded no particular wealth and was not as prepossessing then, perhaps, as she became when, some years later, her hair turned white and softened her rather large features and too highly colored complexion.

My first introduction to the kaiserin occurred one Sunday afternoon at the Berlin palace, where I had been instructed to be at three o'clock. I was conducted up the stairway and, on the first landing I met the kaiser, who was waiting for me.

"Well, Davis," he said, "I hope I haven't spoiled your Sunday afternoon, but I assure you it was not for myself I sent for you, but for my wife. She has been suffering for several days and we are going to have a state ball on Tuesday and I want you to get her in order, so that she can attend it, as it is one of the most important social functions of the season. Follow me, and I will take you to my wife and introduce you."

Doctor Davis gives a most intimate view of the German crown prince in the next installment of his remarkable revelations. He tells how the future ruler of Germany displayed the greatest physical cowardice when he was receiving treatment and how he seemed utterly unable to grasp the serious aspects of the war. Doctor Davis' character sketches of the crown prince and the kaiser's other sons form one of the most interesting parts of his narrative.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

Palm-Clothed Islands That Have All of the Riches Man Has Any Need to Covet.

The little-known Trobriand group of islands is a cluster of palm-clothed gems that stud the emerald Pacific a hundred-odd miles northeast of Samarai (Papua). They are the real thing in coral romance. The natives are of the Melanesian type, happy people with a fondness (especially on the part of the star-eyed maidens) for Europeans, who have exploited the rich pearl fishery. They are advanced in arts and crafts, and produce a tremendous quantity of carved weapons and ornaments, which are eagerly bought by tourists from curio-dealers in Sydney and Melbourne.

Before competition set in the islanders did not get much for their pearls. Gems worth $50 and $75 were freely bought for as many pence. The group is flat, but is richly clothed in jungle, and produces vast quantities of excellent yams, which are traded. Good climate, gorgeous scenery, blue seas like billowing silk, diamond-dusted beaches and splendid fishing and shooting!

Worsted.

"I noticed that you engaged in earnest conversation with that conductorette."

"We were just having a little argument about the proper pronunciation of the street I live on" said Professor Diggs. "She insisted that it should be called 'Wellungton,' but having some knowledge of the man who defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, I contended it should be 'Wellington.'"

"Well which is it to be henceforth—'Wellungton' or 'Wellington?'"

"Ahem! 'Wellungton'"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Gets the Money.

"I'd like to write a story I'd get paid for."

"Oh, I write home once a month."—Chapparal.

GIRLS! LOTS OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

A small bottle of "Danderine" makes hair thick, glossy and wavy.

Removes all dandruff, stops itching scalp and falling hair.



To be possessed of a head of heavy, beautiful hair; soft, lustrous, fluffy, wavy and free from dandruff is merely a matter of using a little Danderine.

It is easy and inexpensive to have nice, soft hair and lots of it. Just get a small bottle of Knowlton's Danderine now—it costs but a few cents—all drug stores recommend it—apply a little as directed and within ten minutes there will be an appearance of abundance, freshness, fluffiness and an incomparable gloss and lustre, and try as you will you cannot find a trace of dandruff or falling hair; but your real surprise will be after about two weeks' use, when you will see new hair—fine and downy at first—yes—but really new hair—sprouting out all over the scalp—Danderine is, we believe, the only sure hair grower, destroyer of dandruff and cure for itchy scalp, and it never fails to stop falling hair at once.

If you want to prove how pretty and soft your hair really is, moisten a cloth with a little Danderine and carefully draw it through your hair—taking one small strand at a time. Your hair will be soft, glossy and beautiful in just a few moments—a delightful surprise awaits everyone who tries this. Adv.

Will Keep You Busy.

Count your blessings and you will have no time to think of disagreeable things.

Truth is mighty—mighty inconvenient to the horse trader.

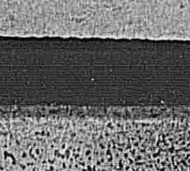
Don't Belittle That Backache—Stop It.

Kidney and Bladder Sufferers Regretfully Recall Their Neglect of First Symptom. Use Caution—Get Dodd's.

If Kidney disease attacked suddenly as does Appendicitis or a fever, you would be forced to bed immediately. But it doesn't—its process is slow, destructive and fatal.

You can't afford to disobey nature's first warnings — slightest backache, throbbing pain thru loins, stiffness in stooping or lifting. Take heed immediately of these as well as spots appearing before or puffiness under the eyes rheumatic pains, nightly arising.

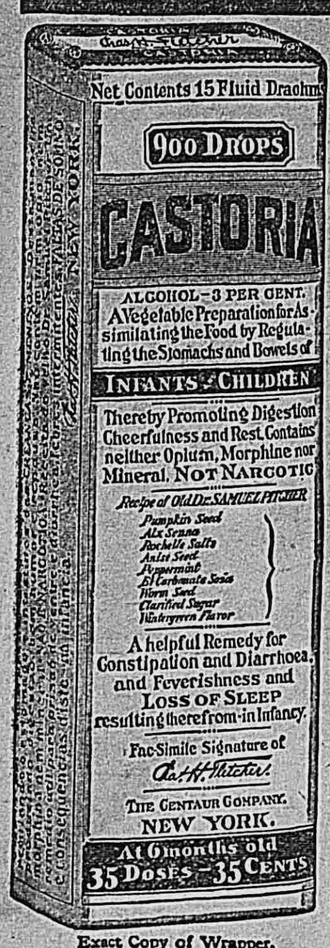
Thousands upon thousands have been relieved in the past 40 years by using *Dodd's*—they quickly tone and revive sickly kidneys. Be sure your druggist gives you *Dodd's*—flat, round box with three D's in the name—for diseased, disordered, deranged kidneys. No similar named article will do. Satisfaction or your money back.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
A toilet preparation of merit. Helps to eradicate dandruff. For Restoring Color and Beauty to Gray or Faded Hair. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

JUST OUT **Popular, Patriotic** and other designs in artistic **BURNT WOOD ARTICLES** for father, mother, sister or brother. Any number to choose from—Boudoir sets, tie racks, pipe racks, plaques, smoke sets, ribbon racks, etc., all hand painted in natural colors. 25c each. Send postal for handsome illustrated booklet.
W. S. HEAL, Inc. ELIZABETH, N. J.

For Coughs and Colds
take a tried and tested remedy—one that acts promptly and effectively and contains no opiates. You get that remedy by asking for
PISO'S



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For Infants and Children.

Mothers Know That Genuine Castoria Always Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

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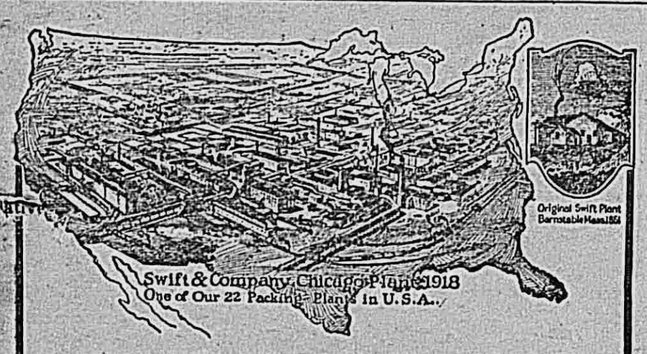
For Long and Happy Life.

Be patient. Keep sweet. Do not fret or worry. Do your best, and leave results with God.

The mightiness of the hairpin exceeds that of the pen and sword.

When two girls are in love with the same young man they always smile as they pass by—and then grit their teeth.

Abuse the public all you like; no one ever considers it a personal affront.



Unlike Topsy— Swift & Company Has Not "Jest Growed"

Swift & Company, in fifty years of well ordered growth, has become one of the great national services because it has learned to do something for the American people which they needed to have done for them, in the way in which they preferred to have it done.

It has met each successive demand, in the changing conditions of national life, by getting good meat to increasing millions effectively, efficiently, economically, and expeditiously.

The Swift & Company packing plants, refrigerator cars, car routes, branch houses, organization, and personnel of today are the practical solutions, born of practical experience, to the food problems of half a century.

Because of all these elements working in correlation and unison, Swift & Company is able to supply more and better meat to more people than would have been possible otherwise, at a net profit per pound of meat so low (a fraction of a cent) that the consumer price is practically unaffected.

Strip away any portion of this vast, smooth-running human machine, and you make a large part of the meat supply uncertain, lose the benefit of half a century of fruitful experience, and scatter the intelligent energies of men who have devoted a life work toward meeting the needs of a nation in one vital field.

The booklet of preceding chapters in this story of the packing industry will be mailed on request to Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

DUTCH TO HOLD HOHENZOLLERN

Former Ruler of Germany, Ex-Crown Prince and Staff Reach Eysden.

TRIED TO SURRENDER, REPORT

Rumor at Amsterdam Says Ex-Kaiser Attempted to Enter British Lines, But Was Prevented by the Revolutionary Troops.

Amsterdam, Nov. 13.—It is stated on good authority here that the former German emperor will be interned in Holland.

Officials of the Dutch government and the German minister at The Hague have gone to Eysden, on the Dutch frontier, to meet the ex-kaiser, who is closely guarded by Dutch troops.

Hohenzollern's eldest son and Field Marshal von Hindenburg, it is learned from a reliable source, are in a railway train near the station of Eysden, awaiting the decision of the Dutch government. The blinds on the train are down.

It is reported here that the ex-kaiser attempted to enter the British lines to surrender, but was prevented by the revolutionary troops. It was only after this unsuccessful attempt to hand himself over to the enemy that he went to Holland, the report says.

The report persists that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and 12 German staff officers fled to Holland.

The German garrison at the Belgian fortress of Liege is reported to be in full revolt.

Former Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria, commander of Germany's northern armies in the west, has fled.

During revolutionary disorders at Cologne a crowd tried to demolish with machine gun fire a statue of William II, but finally contented itself by muffling up the statue and placing on it a card inscribed "A good journey."

It is reported Prince Henry of Prussia has fled to Denmark, taking with him his personal fortune.

Field Marshal von Hindenburg has placed himself and the German army at the disposition of the new people's government at Berlin, says a dispatch from the German capital.

The grand duke of Oldenburg has been dethroned and the grand duke of Mecklenberg-Schwerin has abdicated, according to dispatches from Hamburg.

The Hamburg Nachrichten, which reports the abdication of the grand duke, says a government for Mecklenberg has been formed by a workers' and soldiers' council.

News has been received in Berlin and forwarded here that the garrisons at Doeberitz and Potsdam are in the hands of the soldiers' and workers' council.

Armed workers and soldiers stormed the prison in the Alt-Meobit street in Berlin, but at the request of Deputy Baecher released only those incarcerated as "war victims," including former Captain von Baerfeld, who was concerned in the distribution of the memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, which accused Germany of starting the war.

Basle, Nov. 13.—The king of Saxony has been deposed, according to a Berlin dispatch late today.

The king of Saxony is Friedrich August III. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, October 15, 1904.

Washington, Nov. 13.—A German radio message picked up by the American station, confirming the report William Hohenzollern is in Holland, awaiting a decision by the Netherlands government as to his status, says Field Marshal von Hindenburg is not with the former emperor, but remained at the headquarters of the German general staff.

London, Nov. 13.—A supplementary declaration to the armistice terms was signed to the effect that in the event of the six German battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers and fifty destroyers not being handed over owing to a mutinous state, the allies reserve the right to occupy Helgoland as an advanced base to enable them to enforce the terms.

YANKS TAKE LAST BIG SHOOT

Thousands of Heavy Guns Fire Volley as the Peace Hour Strikes.

With the American Army on the Sedan, Nov. 13.—Thousands of American heavy guns fired the parting shot to the Germans at exactly eleven o'clock Monday morning.

The line reached by the American forces at eleven o'clock was staked out.

The Germans hurled a few shells into Verdun just before eleven o'clock.

Masaryk Czech President.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Prof. Thomas G. Masaryk, president of the Czecho-Slovak national council, has been elected president of the Czecho-Slovak republic. News of his election was conveyed in a message.

Hun Iron Cross Banished.

Copenhagen, Nov. 13.—The Danish frontier is being strictly guarded by the German soldiers' council. This is being done, it is stated, in order to prevent the escape of rich people, generals and other high officers.

NO LONGER A JOKE

Boys in Khaki Don't Like "Slam" at Mother-in-Law.

Age-Old Standby of the Professional Humorist Has Been Killed by the War, and of Course There's a Reason.

The story is told from one of the huge auditoriums of the "Y" in a cantonment not far from one of the largest cities. The crowd extended to the doors and rows and rows of big, husky, clear-eyed boys in olive drab sat crowded together on the benches. The next day would find them en route to Berlin, but that did not matter to them. They were there to hear the big, burly man on the stage who was responsible for the shouts of laughter that blending together in one great roar almost lifted the roof.

One of the funniest comedians had made the special trip to their camp just to give them this opportunity. There is nothing that the American boy loves more than a good joke. The celebrated comedian was enjoying himself as much as the boys as one after another of his stories "got across."

He saved the best one to the last. With a twinkle in his keen eyes he sprang it, a brand new variation of the age-old mother-in-law story. He told it well, it was excruciatingly funny and it was new. But it fell flat. The big spontaneous burst of laughter was not forthcoming. But they more than made up for it when they began to clap as the jokester left the platform and when they gave him three cheers after the performance.

But it worried the comedian and later he asked a lieutenant about it. The lieutenant lighted his cigarette before answering. "I don't suppose you fellows outside this man's army have any reason for knowing this, but the old mother-in-law joke will never get over again. I couldn't laugh at one, no matter how funny it was, to save my neck. It wouldn't seem funny to me. You see when war was declared, I wanted in the worst way to enlist. Fellows with kids see it even before the single ones, but I felt that it wouldn't be right to do it then on account of Mary and the children. I couldn't keep up my home on a soldier's pay, if I gave up my job. It didn't seem the square thing to them then.

"Well, my mother-in-law sent for me to come around one night and see her alone on my way home from the office She told me that she knew just how I felt about enlisting and that I wasn't to let the money side of it stand in my light for an instant. I could do what I could, she said, and she would make up the rest. She hadn't a boy of her own to go and anyway Mary and the children were to get all she had when she was gone, they might as well have it now when they needed it most It's no use, the old mother-in-law joke is dead. There are hundreds of boys right here in this one camp who feel exactly as I do about it."

Sending Carrier Pigeons by Balloon

To increase the usefulness of pigeons in warfare wire cages, each just large enough for one bird, are now in use, says Popular Mechanics Magazine. The cages carry grain for the birds and pencils and paper for marooned dispatch writers. They are attached to small balloons that are used when wind conditions are favorable, and also to parachutes designed to be dropped from low-flying airplanes. On the other hand, several of them may be strapped to a trained dog and conveyed by him to the desired point. All of which is for the purpose of establishing communication with detachments that become cut off from the main body of troops and, while resisting capture, have no means of immediate escape without outside assistance. The wire cages are arranged so that the birds may be fed without being removed from them, and, furthermore, messages may be inserted in the pellets the pigeons carry without the latter being handled or even touched.

Versatile Packing House.

It was packer experts who solved one of the most important problems incident to supplying our men with gas masks. It is a packer product that is used to stanch the flow of blood from the wounds of our soldiers; it is a packer product which is used to sew up the wounds; the soap with which the soldiers clean up after their turn in the trenches is a packer product; the glue which figures largely in the manufacture of airplanes comes from the packers; the aviators' sheep pelt coats are packer products; glycerine for use in explosives, animal oils for lubricating purposes and leather for harness, puttees and the like come largely from packing houses. —Christian Herald.

Detectaphone Barred.

Conversations heard over a detectaphone were barred in the New York supreme court by Justice Goff until proof was introduced that the instrument works accurately. It was used by Mrs. Bertha Bloomer to gather evidence for her divorce action against Martin B. Bloomer, a lumber dealer. Counsel for Mrs. Bloomer protested that the detectaphone is being used by the United States government in its secret service work. Justice Goff replied:

"Anyone might place an instrument of this sort in a room and claim he had overheard conversations of someone he had not seen at the time."

WRIGLEY'S

Give to United War Work Nov 11-18

We will win this war—

Nothing else really matters until we do!

WRIGLEY'S SPEARMINT — PERFECT GUM — PERFECT FLAVOR

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM — THE FLAVOR LASTS

WRIGLEY'S DOUBLEMINT CHEWING GUM — PERFECT FLAVOR

Meanwhile:

The Flavor Lasts

They're Picking Them Cleaner.

"That dog of yours looks thin."

"Yes. By the time we get ready to give him the bones there isn't nearly the meat left on them there used to be before the war."

It sometimes happens that an innocent man pleads not guilty.

Get the Genuine and Avoid Waste

MORGAN'S SAPOLIO SCOURING SOAP

Economy in Every Cake

ASTHMADOR

GUARANTEED TO INSTANTLY RELIEVE ASTHMA OR MONEY REFUNDED—ASK ANY DRUGGIST

Every Woman Wants Paxtine ANTISEPTIC POWDER FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE

Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

Rely On Cuticura For Skin Troubles

All druggists: Soap 25, Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. B, Boston."

300 Hogs for Sale

300 Registered Duroc Gilts, sows and boars—25 to 50 cents per pound. Cholera immune for life, shipped on approval. You look them over before paying one cent. QUITE A PRIVILEGE.

9 Herd Boars. Orion-Cherry-King. Imperator. Defender. Cherry Tip and others just as good.

Spring Valley Duroc Farm, Springfield, Tenn.

Don't Ruin Your Cows By Neglecting a Retained Afterbirth

Few cows die but many are ruined by such neglect. Give DR. DAVID ROBERTS'



Cow Cleaner

before and after freshening. It will positively prevent and overcome this trouble. At our dealers or Postpaid $1.00. Consult Dr. DAVID ROBERTS about all animal ailments. Information free. Send for price list of medicines and get a FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist" with full information on Abortion in Cows. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., 100 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

SAVE GASOLINE

Our Moisture Carburetor on your motor will stop all Carbon trouble, make your motor run smoothly and give you 4% more mileage per gallon of gasoline. Make us prove it. Full particulars free. ADERHOLDT MFG. CO., DENVER, COLO.

EVERYBODY Suffering Piles, Fissures, Fistula, Ulceration, Constipation, Bleeding, Itching. Write free trial. Painless Pile Cure, S. C. Turner, Auburn, Ind.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 46-1918.

Acid-Stomach Makes Millions Old Before Their Time

What is it that robs so many people of their vitality, youth and good looks—makes them all in and decrepit, years before their time? Some say it's rheumatism that is ailing them. Others complain of chronic stomach or liver trouble. Others are billous. Life is a burden to multitudes of dyspeptics. Severe headache, extreme nervousness, insomnia, mental depression, melancholia, anemia, dizziness, vertigo, heart and chest pains, constipation, etc., claim other multitudes.

Sometimes these people are downright sick. More frequently they are just weak, sickly and unfit, not knowing exactly what is the matter with them. Nearly always they resort to medicines of one kind or another in the hope of getting back their health and strength. And nearly always they are disappointed, because medicines don't build strength unless they set the stomach free from acidity, allowing it to take full strength out of the food eaten.

What is it that causes teeth to decay? Dentists say—acid mouth—that the acid formed by the fermentation of small particles of food lodged in the teeth is powerful enough to eat right through the hard enamel. An acid-stomach presents a similar condition. Excess acid retards digestion. Food in the stomach sours and ferments, causing pain. Gases affect the heart action. The intestines become the breeding place for countless millions of deadly germs or toxic poisons. These poisons are carried by the blood into every part of the system. The famous scientist, Metchnikoff, said — If the system could be kept free from these toxic germs, people might easily live a hundred years or more.

The only safe thing to do is to rid the stomach of its excess acid at once. A way has been found in the wonderful preparation, called EATONIC—a compressed compound that absorbs the excess acid and carries it away through the bowels. Thousands upon thousands now know of EATONIC and its amazing power to clean out the excess acid and leave the stomach sweet, cool and strong—giving it a chance to properly digest food so that you get full strength of what you eat and in this way help Nature build up vigorous health, strength and vitality to take the place in a few days, of sickness, lassitude, weakness.

EATONIC is worth your trial. Its possibilities for restoring health, vigor, energy and vitality are beyond telling you in mere words—you must "just try it."

EATONIC is absolutely guaranteed, so get a big 50c box from your druggist. If it does not help you your money will be refunded. If your druggist does not keep EATONIC, send your name and address to the Eatonic Remedy Company, 1018 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill., and they will at once mail you a 50c box and you can send them the money for it after you receive it.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

A. B. JOHNSON, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

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TELEPHONE 149-J

The Downfall of Autocraey.

"Weltmacht oder Niedergang!"—world dominion or downfall!—shouted the German junkers four years ago as their legions poured in a gray-green flood over the plains of Belgium. They have had their second choice. William Hohenzollern is a fugitive from his empire and from justice, and the whole carefully built structure of autocracy has collapsed in defeat without and anarchy within. The monarch who but the other day proclaimed himself the vicegerent of God is skulking behind the skirts of the little neutral country which he has terroized for years and confidently expected to absorb into his own empire.

We must wait for history to decide many things, but there is no need to wait to form an accurate estimate of the character of Wilhelm who Was. He has been busy revealing to the world in words and deed for more than thirty years. His firet act on becoming king of Prussia and emperor of Germany was to place his mother under arrest to make her give up the diary in which were recorded some truthful but unflattering observations about himself, written by his father. His first proclamation was addressed to the army, not to the people. His first public act of importance was to dismiss Bismarck, in order to get complete personal charge of the whole machinery of the government. And always, from the day he ascended the throne to the day before he signed his abdication, he talked, and talked, and talked.

"There is but one will in the empire, it is my will." "Whoso opposes me, I will dash to pieces." "If I should order you (his soldiers) to shoot your own brothers, sisters, parents, you must not hesitate to obey." "Give no quarters (to his soldiers departing for China), take no prisoners, let everyone who falls into your hands be at your will." "Nothing must take place anywhere on earth without the consent of Germany and the German emperor."

The page might be filled with similar outpourings, all testifying to the arrogance, the ambition, the insan-egotism and measureless ferocity of the man. Yet withal, he was a true Hohenzollern and a true Prussian of the ruling caste; a fit representative of the family which never has bred an honest man or a gentlemen, and of the people of whom the wisest of modern Germans has written:

"The Prussian is naturally cruel; civilization will make him ferocious."

The kaiser's flight gives Germany a better chance to work her way back into the fellowship of nations, but it obsolves neither him nor his former subjects from the burden of their gilt. With which fact in mind, the fugitive king may be dismissed, and attention turned to the broader aspect of the case.

The end has come very quickly, when one thinks of the lagging pace at which destiny usually marches. Revolutionary and Napoleonic France defied all Europe for twenty years. Germany, with incomparably greater advantages, is crushed in four.

The difference in martial glory is even greater than that in time. Germany can point to no Valmy, no Jemappes, no Lodi, or Rivoli, or Marengo, or Austerlitz, or Jena. She has won no victories that counted except by treachery. Belgium was surprised, Roumania sold out, Russia betrayed, Italy tricked, Serbia stabbed in the back. Where such tactics failed, as they did in dealing with Britain, France and America, no superiority of numbers or guns seemed sufficient to achieve a decisive success. The Marne and the Yser, Verdun and the Somme, the ruinously expensive gains of last spring's offensive, and then three and one-half months of uninterrupted, unceasing defeat—these are the experiences the Teutons met whenever his spy system failed to open the way for his armies.

World dominion or downfall. It is downfall, complete and decisive, yet nothing to that which the allied world would have suffered had the German plot been successful. Doubtless the terms of the armistice are harsh—one must be harsh when dealing with enemies whose word is worthless. Doubtless the peace terms will be severe—a murderous conspiracy can not be suppressed without severity. But Germany will not be partitined, as she partitioned Russia and planned to partition France, or enslaved, as she has enslaved every land she could reach; while as for paying her in kind for the horrors she has wrought, it is unthinkable. There are some things which civilized men can not do. You will find them, duly listed and credited to the disciples of kultur, in the Bryce report on atrocities in Belgium, or the French official account of what happened at Gerbvilliers.

Yet let no one imagine that Germany will go unwhipped of justice. The allies are a unit in holding that she must pay for the damage she has wrought and the plunder she has seized, rebuild the lands she has devistated. She will be toiling for years at the task. The allies are agreed, too, that German officers responsible for the crimes which have shocked civilization shall be arrested, tried and punished. The men who tortured prisoners, murdered civilians, outraged women and starved babies are known, and they will not escape.

"Weltmacht oder Niedergang!" Autocracy gambled very cunningly, very sordidly, very boldly for the mastery of the earth—and has lost. It is the task of the free nations to exact such punishment and take such precautions that the game never can be tried again. —Chicago Journal.

THE VOICE

By HELENA M. KENNEY.

The train rolled slowly out of the station, leaving a girl standing on the platform. Nellie Windsor was fifteen years old. Her mother and father were dead and she had no one but Uncle Jo and Aunt Betty. Uncle Jo had written her to come and live with him—and here she was. It was fully ten minutes before Uncle Jo came, and when he did he gave her a hearty kiss and lifted her into the buggy and off they went. Arriving at the farm, she found Aunt Betty waiting on the porch for her, and such a dear old lady she was. It was then 3:30 o'clock and the rest of the afternoon was spent in unpacking her clothes and learning the rounds of the house. After supper she went directly to bed, because she was tired from her long journey.

The next afternoon she wandered around, picking flowers, chasing butterflies, and, gathering an apron full of apples, she went down to the little brook. It was nice and cool and she was enjoying herself when—"Hello," said a voice. She looked up, but saw no one.

"I say, hello," again came the voice; this time it seemed to come from the tree that was across the brook.

"Hello yourself," replied Nellie. "Where are you?"

"Up here in the tree," said the voice.

"Come down," she said.

"Nope," answered the voice. No amount of teasing would make the voice come down. It was getting late, so Nellie said: "If I come here tomorrow will you let me see who you are?"

"Maybe," replied the voice. So Nellie scampered up the hill and home. But she was not to see the owner of the voice tomorrow, for when she got up the next morning it was raining.

Uncle Jo came in at dinner time with an invitation for Nellie to spend the afternoon with the Browns, who lived across the field. Slowly she went upstairs to dress, sorry because she could not go down to the brook, but maybe it would be there some other time; so with this happy thought in mind she was soon ready, and Uncle Jo took her over to the Browns'. She was rather shy, being among strangers, but Mrs. Brown soon put her at ease. Molly Brown was Nellie's age, and they took to each other right away. While they were sitting talking about nothing in particular the doorbell rang and Molly's mother went and admitted five young people who had come to spend the afternoon. Soon a boy about a year older than herself came in and was introduced as Billy Brown. What a good time she had, and what nice girls and boys they were! But Billy—where had she heard that voice? The afternoon passed all too quickly and when the guests rose to go Mrs. Brown shook hands with them all, and so did Molly and Billy. When Nellie arrived home she could not help thinking what a nice boy Billy was, and she blushed when she thought how he had given her hand a tiny, unnecessary squeeze.

The days that followed were the happiest ones she had ever had. Long rambles with Molly and the Tucker twins, picnics, and often she would go for long walks with Billy. She liked Billy very much and Billy liked Nellie. But she did not forget the voice. Every day she would go down to the brook and talk and talk with it. She would tell it of the nice time she was having, and went so far as to tell it of Billy. Thus two weeks passed on and Nellie thought she was never going to see the voice, when one day the voice told her that she would see it tomorrow, sure. To be sure Nellie was there at the appointed time and the voice said, "If I come down will you promise to give me one thing?"

Wondering what it could be, but curious to see the voice, as she had called it, she readily said, "Yes." It slid down the tree and there stood—Billy!

"You—you—?" she gasped. Billy smiled and said, "Your promise." She was so surprised she did not know what to say. At length she said, "What do you want?"

"A kiss," he replied.

"Oh—h!" and she turned to flee up the hill, but Billy like a flash caught her. It was useless for her to try to get away, even if she wanted to.

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Here She Goes, There She Goes.

Frank C. Dailey, attorney, tells the following, and vows it is a true tale:

An Indianapolis business man of mature years received a letter from his secretary, and after trying in vain to read the written words told the secretary to send it to Fort Wayne, whence it came, and to inform the sender he had better learn to write.

"But, sir, this is a letter you wrote and sent to Fort Wayne," the secretary replied. "They sent it back, saying they could not make it out."

"Well, send it back and tell them to learn to read," thundered the boss.—Indianapolis News.

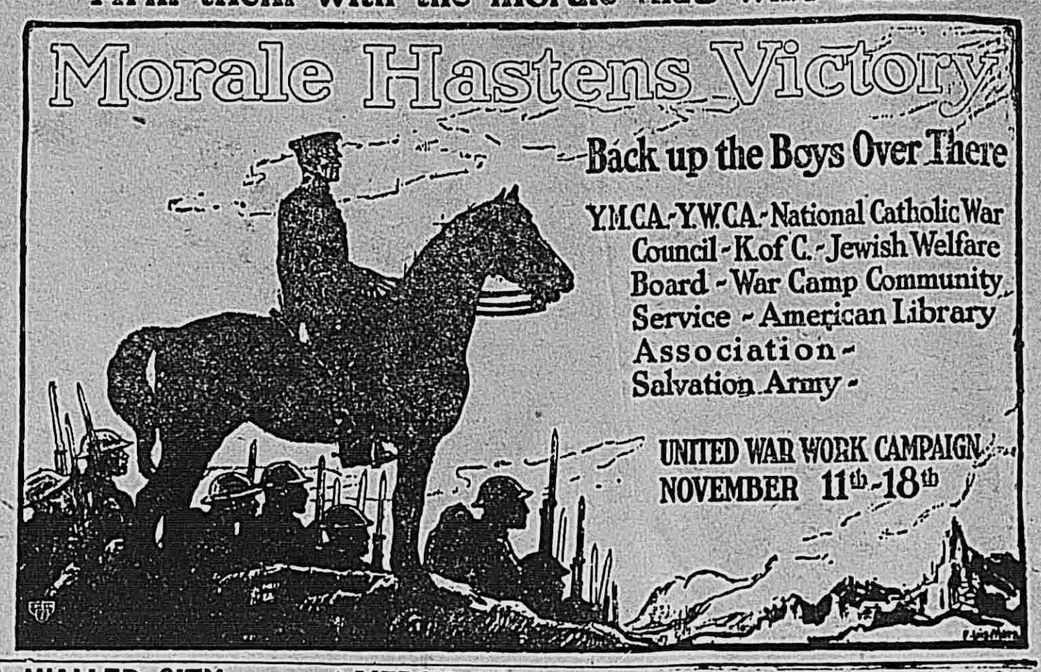
Long Picnic.

A number of Muncie men attended a picnic in Greenville, O., one Sunday not long ago at which, according to reports, more than a thousand persons present had a gay time, with all necessary "trimmings" for such an occasion.

"Did you have a good time at the Greenville picnic yesterday?" a young Muncie business man was asked in his office the next day, that being blue Monday.

"I don't know," was the reply; "I'm not home yet."—Indianapolis Star.

Arm them with the morale that wins battles



A WALLED CITY OF WOMEN

A little sunny village has grown up inside a high wall in France within the last year. Its square flat houses stand in straight even rows and along one side of the city wall is a long dormitory for single women. There are many more of them than of the families in the drab little houses. The village is full of women—old, young, middle-aged—whose faces, hands and hair slowly are turning yellow from the powder which it is said will eventually affect their lungs. But most of them are refugees and the fact that they are giving up their good looks, their health, and perhaps their lives in the munition factory, is of little moment to them. They have come into the walled town from ruined villages and devastated farms with their frightened little children, their despairing old people, carrying all their earthly possessions in tiny bundles. In their individual lives there is no future; in all their world there is no interest but the conquest of the Hun.

No one comes into this little war community that centers around the big new munitions plant but those who work. Because of the danger and the blighting yellow powder, the work is highly paid and all the workers are volunteers.

The women wear overalls or apron dresses, some of black sateen, some nondescript. The dull garb harmonizes with the yellowing faces and despairing eyes.

Into this modern walled city of despair the Blue Triangle has flashed the first message of hope. The Y. W. C. A. foyer is the only recreational center within reach. The cars which find cafes at the end of the line a mile away, stop running at seven o'clock to save fuel. The city is three miles from the factory.

"My problem," writes the Y. W. C. A. secretary in charge, "is to keep the women occupied in the evenings, to give them good healthy amusement so that they will forget their sorrows and go to bed and sleep, physically tired out from playing."

She goes on to tell of some of the women and girls who come to the foyer:

"There is a pretty little round, rosy-cheeked girl here who is just beginning to show the effects of the powder. The roots of her hair and her forehead are a pale yellow. The palms of her hands are a deep burnt orange and her hands and arms a bright yellow.

"There is an ex-professional dancer, an interesting girl who enjoys the foyer and helps entertain the other girls. There is a professional pianist who does her bit at the noon and evening hours. There is one rough-and-ready girl who speaks English, whose father was an innkeeper in northern France. There is a pretty little girl who is engaged to a French soldier who still is rejoicing over the five minutes she had with him recently during an air raid. His mother is the caretaker here and he is one of six sons in the war. Two of them are German military prisoners, two are civil prisoners in Germany and two are soldiers in the trenches. Her home in the north of France was destroyed and she escaped with a small bundle of such things as she could carry in her hands.

"There is a sweet-faced girl who was a lacemaker in Valenciennes, who came direct to us from the German-ridden section after a hard experience in getting away."

These are the women the Blue Triangle is helping to forget—perhaps only for an hour at a time—the horrors that have blackened their hearthstones and darkened the world.

"My foyer," the secretary writes, "consists of a hall and two large rooms with cement floors. One has a writing table and paper, pens and ink, sewing machines, a cupboard with teacups in it, a large table with papers and magazines, easy chairs and my desk. The other room has a piano, more tables, chairs, ironing boards and a Victrola. There are unframed French pictures and American and French war posters around the room. The walls are painted gray and white."

Saturday evenings they sing and dance. "First they have a chorus," writes the secretary, "such as 'Le Reve Passe' or the 'Hymne des Aviateurs' or something equally thrilling, and at the final notes of triumph a voice at my ears begs, 'Un polka, mees.' The polka finished there is a call for the 'Hymne Americain' and we sing the 'Star-Spangled Banner.' (Le Drapeau Etoile) in two languages."

These foyers have been established in several munition centers in France. Each one has a cafeteria, a recreation hall and rooms fitted up as rest rooms, writing and sewing rooms. At night these rooms are filled with French girls learning English, bookkeeping or stenography, that they may work in the offices of the American Expeditionary Forces. In connection with each is a large recreation field or park.

At the request of the French ministry of war the Young Women's Christian association has opened club-rooms for the sixteen thousand French women employed in the offices of the war department.

So successful has been the foyer work in France that a call has come from England to the American Y. W. C. A. to bring its Blue Triangle huts and foyers across the channel. The English Y. W. C. A. has established centers for munitions workers on a smaller scale, but after inspection of the American work in France the four English representatives to the Allies' Women's congress in Paris in August, officially requested that the American Y. W. C. A. undertake similar work in England.

MERCY MUNITIONS NEEDED IN TRENCHES

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, Fighting Author, Makes Stirring Appeal for Y. W. C. A.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, who wrote "Carry On," says of the war work which the Y. W. C. A. is doing: "You at home cannot fight with your lives, but you can fight with your mercy. The Y. W. C. A. is offering you just this chance. It garrisons the women's support trenches, which lie behind the men's. It asks you to supply them with munitions of mercy that they may be passed on to us. We need such supplies badly. Give generously that we may the sooner defeat the Hun."

What Lieut. Dawson says of the Y. W. C. A. he might have said of all the national organizations which are coming together for the biggest financial campaign that organizations have ever headed. All the $170,500,000 to be raised by the seven great national organizations the week of November 11 will be used to garrison and supply the support trenches behind the lines. They are the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the National Catholic War Council, Jewish Welfare Board, American Library Association, War Camps Community Service and Salvation Army.

American girls in various uniforms mingle strangely with picturesque Brittany costumes in France. The American Y. W. C. A. has a hostess house in Brittany where the Signal Corps women live and a hut where the nurses spend their free time. Both these centers are fitted with many of the comforts and conveniences of home.

"At a tea given at the nurses' hut one Saturday afternoon," writes Miss Mabel Warner, of Salina, Kansas, Y. W. C. A. worker there, "there was an odd gathering—one admiral, a bishop, a Presbyterian minister, a Roman Catholic priest, a doctor, an ensign, one civilian and myself."

First Victory Boy's Work.

"Say, I'm wise to you, all right," a Western Union messenger boy whispered to one of the directors of the United War Work Campaign in the New York headquarters. The director's desk had only just been moved in and the work of the big drive had hardly begun.

"I'm onto your stunt," the boy went on as he swung a grimy fist over the desk; "you're goin' to give us fellows that ain't old enough to go to war a chance to earn an' give to back up a fighter an' help win the war. Listen; I'm in on this."

The crumpled $5 bill he dropped on the desk made him the first of "a million boys behind a million fighters" who are to be lined up as Victory Boys during the week of the drive.

There will be a division of Victory Girls, too, and every boy and every girl enrolled will have to earn every dollar he or she gives to the war work fund.

SERVICE THAT WINS THE SOLDIER HEART

Fred Lockley, Y. M. C. A., Tells of the Gratitude of the Boys at the Front.

"One of the discoveries men are making over here," Fred Lockley, of the Y. M. C. A. and of Portland, Oregon, writes from London, "is that more pleasure can be had out of giving than getting. Many a man who has spent money freely in the old days to buy pleasure is finding that he gets more pleasure over here by the spending of one's self in the service of others.

"A few months ago I went out with a fellow Y. M. C. A. secretary to hunt up out-of-the-way detachments of troops. A stable guard here, a machine gun company there, a platoon somewhere else. We carried our goods in an automobile. We had plenty of writing paper and envelopes for free distribution, and chocolate, cookies, chewing tobacco and smoking tobacco, cigarettes, razor blades, tooth paste and things of that kind for sale. American war service workers were busy everywhere. We found Salvation Army lassies making doughnuts for the boys and K. of C. secretaries giving help. Books furnished by the American Library Association were to be seen on all sides.

"Hearing firing at a distance, we drove down the road and found a score or so of men at machine gun practice. The officer gave the men half an hour recess to buy goods.

"At another place we came in sight of a lieutenant drilling a platoon. I said to the lieutenant: 'How soon before you dismiss the company? We have Y. M. C. A. goods for sale.'

"He said: 'Right now. Sergeant, dismiss the company!'

"And ten seconds later the company was in line waiting to buy goods from our traveling 'Y.' Grateful is no name for it. The men can't do enough to show their gratitude."

Why You Should Give Twice What You Did Before

The government has fixed the sum needed for the care of the men in the service at $170,500,000.

Unless Americans give twice as much as ever before our soldiers, sailors and marines in 1919 may not enjoy their

- 3,600 recreation buildings
- 1,000 miles of movie films
- 100 stage stars
- 2,000 athletic directors
- 2,500 libraries supplying 3,000,000 books
- 85 hostess' houses
- 15,000 "Big Brother" secretaries
- Millions of dollars of home comforts

Give to maintain the morale that is winning the war now

United War Work Campaign Program

The campaign begins on Monday morning, November 11, and ends at midnight on Monday, November 18.

As approved by representatives of the Government at Washington the $170,500,000 will be divided as follows:

Y. M. C. A.	$100,000,000
Y. W. C. A.	15,000,000
National Catholic War Council (including Knights of Columbus)	30,000,000
War Camp Community Service	15,000,000
Jewish Welfare Board	3,500,000
American Library Association	3,500,000
Salvation Army	3,500,000

Any surplus will be divided pro rata.

Local and Personal Happenings

Sunday at the Majestic "The Shoes that Danced."

Ladies Aid bazaar and supper Thursday, Dec. 5.

Mrs. Adeline Clark is visiting relatives at Forest Park.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Duckwitz of Kenosha spent Sunday with Antioch relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ross of Chicago spent Monday with friends at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. John Johnson of Kenosha spent over Sunday with relatives here.

Fred Shotliff and Kim Kass of Bristol were in attendance at the funeral of W. T. Taylor.

David Shannon has enlisted in the marines and left this Thursday morning for Carolina

Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Blunt and Dr. and Mrs. Beebe spent Tuesday and Wednesday in Chicago.

Miss Annabel Babor left Tuesday for Chicago, where she will spend the winter with her sister, Mrs. Cerny.

Dr. and Mrs. Beebe spent Friday and Saturday of last week with the formers aunt, Miss Sarah Rice at Geneva, Ill.

Miss Ester Eimerman and Pearl Gerred of Waukegan are in attendance at the funeral of W. T. Taylor this afternoon.

The Ladies Aid will hold their annual bazaar and supper in the M. E. church basement on Thursday afternoon and evening, Dec. 5.

Saturday at the Majectic Wallace Reid and Kathlyn Williams in "Big Timber" also a two reel Keystone comedy.

Mr. and Mrs. Parliment of Chicago were among those from a distance who were in attendance at the Taylor funeral this afternoon.

Mrs. A. H. Stevens of Virginia, Minn., returned to her home on Friday after having spent the past five weeks with relatives in this vicinity.

The ladies of St. Ignatius Episcopal church will hold their second annual sale, Saturday Dec. 21, consisting of articles suitable for Christmas gifts.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor of Libertyville and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor of Elmwood were called here this week by the death of their father, Walter T. Taylor.

Mrs. L. Rausar gave a party in honor of her neice's eighth birthday anniversary last Sunday afternoon. Twenty-two little folks were present and all spent a most enjoyable afternoon with games of various sorts.

Don't forget that a duly authorized Red Cross inspector will be at the Racket store every day to help you get your Christmas package off to your boy. Bring in your label early, don't delay. Nov. 20th, is the last day.

Egan, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Christianson had the misfortune to break his arm at the elbow, Wednesday noon. He was taken to Salem in the afternoon to have an x-ray picture taken of the broken joint.

The Union cemetery association will meet at the Hickory church on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 30, at one o'clock for the election of officers and the transaction of any other business that may come up. By order of Committee.

The Antioch Hillside cemetery society will meet with Mrs. R. D. Emmons Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 20. Every member is requested to attend this meeting as there is important business to transact. Mrs. R. M. Haynes. Vice Pres.

The Grass lake school district, with Miss Pearl Trieger as teacher, exceeded its quota in the recent war savings stamps campaign by over seven hundred dollars. Its quota was $2,200 and $2,945.50 worth of stamps were sold It is predicted that the district will again go over the top in the United War Work campaign which is now on. Grass lake surely shows its patriotism.

Long evenings are approaching in which you will do more reading and close work than usual. Are your eyes fitted for this extra work or do you suffer from headaches or other symptoms of eye strain after long application to near work? If so let us fit you with reading glasses, or with bi-focal enses which will give you far and near glasses in one pair. See us for glasses. Wm. Keulman, optometrists, Antioch, Ill.

PIANO TUNING

I am in Antioch and vicinity about once a month. If you want me write or phone.

EARL G. ALDEN,

121 Oakley Ave. WAUKEGAN, ILL

Phone 1154-M. Regular Tuning $3.00

Don't fail to see "Big Timbers" at the Majestic Saturday.

E. P. Hesselgrave of Montana is visiting relatives here this week.

Pershings Crusaders will be shown ta the Majestic Thanksgiving afternoon and evening.

List your farms for sale with T. J. Stahl & Co, Waukegan, the men who show results. Phone 237-238. tf

Klenzo—the finest tooth paste sold exclusively at King's Drug Store. See our ad in this issue.

The Fox Lake school is closed this week on acconnt of the flu which is just now in full sway in that village.

Dr. C. H. Barber, will be in Antioch hereafter on the last Sunday in each month. Those wishing glasses please call at H. J. Barber's.

M. and Mrs. John Welch of Libertyville spent the latter part of last and the fore part of this week with Antioch friends.

M. M. Burke was given a pleasant surprise at his home, Wednesday evening when a number of his friends gathered to help him celebrate his birthday anniversary. It goes without saying that all present had the best kind of a time.

The committee having the United War Works Campaign in charge are not meeting with the success desired and have decided to give a dance at the Antioch opera house on Saturday evening. Nov. 16, with the object in view of raising one hundred dollars. Let every one attend and help this last call.

Local Food Administrator J. H. McVey this (Thursday) morning received an official bulletin, announcing that the 80-20 ruleing had been recinded, and the local merchants have been so notified. This ruleing refers to the compulsory purchase of one pound of substitutes with every four pounds of wheat flour, and means that the housewife can now return to her former custom of baking pure white bread.

What Hurts.

Nothing hurts a self-made martyr like being ignored.—Idaho Daily Statesman.

(Official Publication.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF

The State Bank of Antioch

located at Antioch, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 21 day of Nov. 1918, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, pursuant to law.

RESOURCES

1.	Loans and Discounts	$ 140,283.61
2.	Overdrafts	$ 59.13
4.	Investments	$ 89 018.45
5.	Banking House	$ 4,800.00
5.	Furniture and Fixtures	$ 1,200.00
6.	Cash and Due from Banks	$ 51,035.70
	Total Resources	$286,396.89

LIABILITIES

1.	Capital Stock Paid in	$ 25,000.00
2.	Surplus Fund	$ 17,000.00
3.	Undivided Profits (net)	$ 8,587.92
4.	Deposits	$235,978.97
5.	Dividends unpaid	$ 80.00
	Total Liabilities	$286,396.89

I, W. F. Ziegler, Cashier of the State Bank of Antioch, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. F. Ziegler, Cashier

Stateof Illinois, County of Lake, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th, day of Nov. 1918.

Joseph C. James,
Notary Public.

AUCTION SALES

The undersigned having decided to farming, will sell at public auction on the Simeon Hoye farm, situated 2 miles north and 2 miles east of Antioch, on

Wednesday, November 20

Commencing at 12:30 o'clock sharp, the following property to wit:

24 head of live stock—12 milkers and springers, 1 2-year old bull, 2 yearling calves, 2 calves eight months old, 2 brood sows, 30 chickens. Sorrel mare, 9 yrs old; sorrel gelding 8 yrs old; black gelding 7 yrs old; bay gelding 15 years.

Set heavy double work harness, set light double work harness, heavy single harnss, light single harness, 2 horse blankets, 2 extra collars.

Deering grain binder, Tiger grain drill, corn planter, Independent mower, nearly new; Independent disc harrow nearly new; Oliver riding cultivator, hay rack, Oliver gang plow, Oliver walking plow nearly new; two section drag, hay rake, manure spreader 3 in truck wagon, narrow tire wagon, light 3 spring wagon, bob sleigh, top buggy, double wagon box, set 2-ton wagon springs, 1½ h. p. gasoline engine on trucks, pump jack, galvanized cooling tank, 4 milk cans, tank heater, 140 ft of ¾in hay rope nearlynew, 45 ft of 1¼ in galvanized pipe, steel range, coal heater nearly new, power washing machine, sewing machine, 2 tons hard coal, kerosene stove with oven, new incubator.

Terms: 6 months at 7%.

Al. Schram, Prop.

Geo. Vogel, Auctioneer.
J. E. Brook, Clerk.

The Little Soldier Girl" at the Majestic next Wednesday.

Mrs. W. A. Christofferson and children of Kenosha spent Sunday with Antioch friends.

For sale—7 room house and barn on Main street Inquire of A. M. Christensen. 5ml.

We have buyers for 40 or 80 acre farms near Antioch. T. J. Stahl & Co. 226 W. Washington street, Waukegan.

Last Sunday was rally day at the M. E. Sunday School. A class of fifteen little folks graduated from the beginners room and were admitted to the primary class. A special program had been prepared and was much enjoyed by all.

Last Friday morning the little three months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Smith was taken to Chicago for the consultation of a specialist. The child was found to be suffering from an obstruction of the bowels and an immediate operation was necessary. At present the little one is doing very nicely.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR SALE—My road mare, cheap. Inquire of Dr. Beebe. 51tf

FOR SALE—Black Lanshang cockrels. Inquire of C. O. Nelson, Antioch, R. D. 1. w 4

FOR SALE—R. C. Rhode Island Red Cockrels. Price $2 00. Inquire of C. E. Kelly. 4w9

LOST—Pair of gold rim glasses in case. Finder please leave at this office and receive reward.

FOR RENT—Five room house, big garden, $10,00. 5 room house and barn $12.00, 8 room house and barn $15.00, all have city water. Inquire of J. C. James.

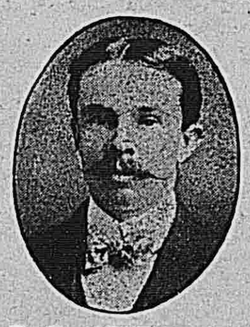
FOR RENT—A farm of 160 acres, five and one half miles northeast of Antioch on the State line road, known as the late T. C. Kelly place. Possession given March 1. Can do fall plowing. For particulars write to Geo. B. Kelly, 1150 Lovel Ave., Chicago. w4

J. C. JAMES

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Diamonds, watches and all kinds of jewlery at less than cost. At half the price you pay regular stores

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WAUKEGAN
OPTOMETRISTS
Graduates of McCormick
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EYES TESTED GLASSES FITTED
ARTIFICIAL EYES

It frequently is inconvenient to use a lamp socket as an attachment for the Vacuum Cleaner, or the Electric Washing Machine, or Iron, or Toaster, or Disc Stove, Chafing Dish, Percolator Curling Iron, Heating Pad, Utility Motor, Fan or any one of many other Electric Appliances.

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Wall and Base-board Outlets

We do the work
It's Inexpensive

Public Service Co.

of Northern Ills.

L. G. STRANG

Licensed Embalmer and Funeral Director

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Optometrist

Eye Glasses Scientifically Fitted

At Keulman's Jewelry Store
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Sequoit Lodge No. 827 A.F.&A. M

Holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethern always welcome.

FRANK HUBER, Sec'y. P. O. HAWKINS, W. M

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Thursdays of each month

JULIA ROSENFELDT, W. M.
IDA OSMOND, Sec'y

BANK OF ANTIOCH

Buy and Sell Exchange and do a General Banking Business

J. E. BROOK, Banker

LOTUS CAMP NO. 557 M. W. A

Meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month in the Woodmen hall, Antioch, Ill. Visiting Neighbors always welcome.

J. C. JAMES, Clerk. NORRIS PROCTOR, V. C.

W. G. Bragg
Teacher of Violin

Associate teasher of Chas. K. Lindsay

Studio in Opera House Block

Reference

Dr. F. S. Morrell, Antioch

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RUSSELL, ILL

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Missouri and Iowa land for sale. For particulars address.

C. O. GALIGER,
Clio, Iowa.



Klenzo Tooth Paste is the latest and finest tooth paste on the market. Smooth, white, creamy and gives that clean, cool feeling in your mouth as well as absolutely cleaning your teeth of all germs and decaying matter-----neutralizes acid mouth---the cause of tooth decay. It is being advertised in all the big magazines, Saturcay Evening Post, etc.

The price is still 25 cents. Give It a trial.

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ANTIOCH MILLING CO.

Try Our New

SANO

Brand Flour

Custom Grinding of All Kinds

Let us show you what we can do

Corner Main and Railroad Streets, Antioch



Why Be Uncomfortable This Winter

MOST people have been uncomfortable so many winters that they take it as a matter of course. They think a cold, stuffy, drafty house is a necessary evil.

As a matter of fact any house can be comfortable in winter by equipping it with

Storm Windows and Storm Doors

And houses with storm windows and storm doors require from one-third to one-half less coal. In these days when everyone wants to save the coal needed to win the war that's a big consideration. And to think that the storm equipment pays for itself in one or two seasons!

But more important still, storm windows and storm doors increase the comfort and healthfulness of your house by eliminating cold floor drafts, by making it possible to keep warm in the severest winter weather, and by permitting perfect ventilation.

See us now and be comfortable all winter.

Antioch Lumber and Coal Comaany.

Try a Want ad. for results

ARMISTICE TERMS LEAVE GERMANY WITHOUT ARMS

President Wilson Gives Congress and the Country Terms, and Pledges Succor to Stricken Nation.

SURRENDER IS COMPLETE; GREAT MACHINE WRECKED

Germans Must Evacuate Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine and Luxemburg Within 14 Days, Surrender 5,000 Big Guns, 30,000 Machine Guns, 3,000 Flame Throwers, 2,000 Airplanes, 5,000 Locomotives, 50,000 Wagons, 10,000 Motortrucks and Her Warships.

Washington, Nov. 12.—The terms of the armistice with Germany were read to congress by President Wilson. Assembled in the hall of the house where nineteen months ago senators and representatives heard the president ask for the declaration of war, they heard him speak the words which herald the coming of peace.

The president spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress:

"In these anxious times of rapid and stupendous change it will in some degree lighten my sense of responsibility to perform in person the duty of communicating to you some of the larger circumstances of the situation with which it is necessary to deal.

"The German authorities who have, at the invitation of the supreme war council, been in communication with Marshal Foch have accepted and signed the terms of armistice which he was authorized and instructed to communicate to them.

Military Clauses of Terms.

"Those terms are as follows:

"I. Military clauses on western front:

"1. A cessation of operations by land and in the air six hours after the signature of the armistice.

"2. Immediate evacuation of invaded countries: Belgium, France, Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, so ordered as to be completed within fourteen days from the signature of the armistice. German troops, which have not left the above-mentioned territories within the period fixed will become prisoners of war. Occupation by the allies and United States forces jointly will keep pace with evacuation in these areas. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated in accordance with note annexed to the stated terms.

"3. Repatriation beginning at once and to be completed within fourteen days of all inhabitants of the countries above mentioned, including hostages and persons under trial or convicted.

Must Surrender 5,000 Guns.

"4. Surrender in good condition by the German armies of the following equipment: Five thousand guns (2,500 heavy, 2,500 field), 30,000 machine guns, 3,000 minnenwerfer 2,000 airplanes (fighters, bombers, mostly D. 73's and night-bombing machines).

"5. Evacuation by German armies of the countries on the left bank of the Rhine.

"These countries on the left bank of the Rhine shall be administered by the local authorities under the control of the allies and United States armies of occupation. The occupation of these territories will be determined by allied and United States garrisons holding the principal crossings of the Rhine—Mayence, Coblenz, Cologne, together with bridgeheads at these points—in thirty-kilometer radius on the right bank and by garrisons similarly holding the strategic points of the regions.

"A neutral zone shall be reserved on the right of the Rhine between the stream and a line drawn parallel to it 40 kilometers to the east from the frontier of Holland to the parallel of Gernsheim and as far as practicable a distance of 30 kilometers from the east of stream from this parallel upon Swiss frontier. Evacuation by the enemy of the Rhine lands shall be so ordered as to be completed within a further period of eleven days, in all 19 days after the signature of the armistice. All movements of evacuation and occupation will be regulated according to the note annexed.

"6. In all territory evacuated by the enemy there shall be no evacuation of inhabitants; no damage or harm shall be done to the persons or property of the inhabitants, no destruction of any kind be committed. Military establishments of all kinds shall be delivered intact, as well as military stores of food, munitions, equipment not removed during the periods fixed for evacuation. Stores of food of all kinds for the civil population, cattle, etc., shall be left in situ. Industrial establishments shall not be impaired in any way and their personnel shall not be moved. Roads and means of communication of every kind, railroad, waterways, main roads, bridges, telegraphs, telephones, shall be in no manner impaired.

Civil Personnel to Remain.

"7. All civil and military personnel at present employed on them shall remain. Five thousand locomotives, 50,000 wagons and 10,000 motor lorries in good working order, with all necessary spare parts and fittings, shall be delivered to the associated powers within the period fixed for the evacuation of Belgium and Luxemburg. The railways of Alsace-Lorraine shall be handed over within the same period, together with all pre-war personnel and material. Further material necessary for the working of railways in the country on the left bank of the Rhine shall be left in situ. All stores of coal and material for the upkeep of permanent ways, signals and repair shops left entire in situ and kept in an efficient state by Germany during the whole period of armistice. All barges taken from the allies shall be restored to them. A note appended regulates the details of these measures.

"8. The German command shall be responsible for revealing all mines or delay acting fuses disposed on territory evacuated by the German troops and shall assist in their discovery and destruction. The German command shall also reveal all destructive measures that may have been taken (such as poisoning or polluting of springs, wells, etc.), under penalty of reprisals.

"9. The right of requisition shall be exercised by the allies and the United States armies in all occupied territory. The upkeep of the troops of occupation in the Rhine land (excluding Alsace-Lorraine) shall be charged to the German government.

"10. An immediate repatriation without reciprocity, according to detailed conditions, shall be fixed, of all allied and United States prisoners of war. The allied powers and the United States shall be able to dispose of these prisoners as they wish.

"11. Sick and wounded who cannot be removed from evacuated territory will be cared for by German personnel, who will be left on the spot with the medical material required.

Eastern Frontiers of Germany.

"II. Disposition relative to the eastern frontiers of Germany.

"12. All German troops at present in any territory which before the war belonged to Russia, Roumania or Turkey shall withdraw within the frontiers of Germany as they existed on August 1, 1914.

"13. Evacuation by German troops to begin at once and all German instructors, prisoners and civilians, as well as military agents, now on the territory of Russia (as defined before 1914) to be recalled.

"14. German troops to cease at once all requisitions and seizures and any other undertaking with a view to obtaining supplies intended for Germany in Roumania and Russia (as defined on August 1, 1914).

"15. Abandonment of the treaties of Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk and of the supplementary treaties.

"15. The allies shall have free access to the territories evacuated by the Germans on their eastern frontier; either through Danzig or by the Vistula, in order to convey supplies to the populations of those territories or for any other purpose.

"III. Clause concerning East Africa:

"17. Unconditional capitulation of all German forces operating in East Africa within one month.

"IV. General clauses:

"18. Repatriation, without reciprocity, within a maximum period of one month, in accordance with detailed conditions hereafter to be fixed, of all civilians interned or deported who may be citizens of other allied or associated states than those mentioned in clause three, paragraph nineteen, with the reservation that any future claims and demands of the allies and the United States of America remain unaffected.

"19. The following financial conditions are required:

"Reparation for damage done. While such armistice lasts no public securities shall be removed by the enemy which can serve as a pledge to the allies for the recovery or reparation for war losses. Immediate restitution of the cash deposit in the National Bank of Belgium, and, in general, immediate return of all documents, specie, stocks, shares, paper money, together with plant for the issue thereof, touching public or private interests in the invaded countries. Restitution of the Russian and Roumanian gold yielded to Germany or taken by that power. This gold to be delivered in trust to the allies until the signature of peace.

Naval Conditions of Agreement.

"V. Naval conditions:

"20. Immediate cessation of all hostilities at sea and definite information to be given as to the location and movements of all German ships. Notification is be given to neutrals that freedom of navigation in all territorial waters is given to the naval and mercantile marines of all the allied and associated powers, all questions of neutrality being waived.

"21. All naval and mercantile marine prisoners of war of the allied and associated powers in German hands to be returned without reciprocity.

"22. Surrender to the allies and the United States of America of 160 German submarines (including all submarine cruisers and mine laying submarines) with their complete armament and equipment in ports which will be specified by the allies and the United States of America. All other submarines to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allied powers and the United States of America.

"23. The following German surface warships which shall be designated by the allies and the United States of America shall forthwith be disarmed and thereafter interned in neutral ports, or, for want of them in allied ports, to be designated by the allies and the United States of America and placed under the surveillance of the allies and the United States of America, only caretakers being left on board, namely: Six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, including two mine layers, fifty destroyers of the most modern type.

"All other surface warships (including river craft) are to be concentrated in German naval bases to be designated by the allies and the United States of America, and are to be paid off and completely disarmed and placed under the supervision of the allies and the United States of America. All vessels of the auxiliary fleet (trawlers, motor vessels, etc.) are to be disarmed.

Germany Must Indicate Mines.

"24. The allies and the United States of America shall have the right to sweep up all mine fields and obstruction laid by Germany outside German territorial waters, and the positions of these are to be indicated:

"25. Freedom of access to and from the Baltic to be given to the naval and mercantile marines of the allied and associated powers. To secure this, the allies and the United States of America shall be empowered to occupy all German forts, fortifications, batteries and defense works of all kinds in all the entrances from the Categat into the Baltic, and to sweep up all mines and obstructions within and without German territorial waters without any question of neutrality being raised, and the positions of all such mines and obstructions are to be indicated.

"26. The existing blockade conditions set up by the allies and associated powers are to remain unchanged and all German merchant ships found at sea are to remain liable to capture.

"27. All naval aircraft are to be concentrated and immobilized in German bases to be specified by the allies and the United States of America.

"28. In evacuating the Belgian coasts and ports Germany shall abandon all merchant ships, tugs, lighters, cranes and all other harbor materials, all materials for inland navigation, all aircraft and all materials and stores, all arms and armaments and all stores and apparatus of all kinds.

"29. All Black sea ports are to be evacuated by Germany; all Russian war vessels of all descriptions seized by Germany in the Black sea are to be handed over to the allies and the United States of America; all neutral merchant vessels seized are to be released; all warlike and other materials to be returned and German materials as specified in clause 28 are to be abandoned.

All Vessels to Be Restored.

"30. All merchant vessels in German hands belonging to the allied and associated powers are to be restored in ports to be specified by the allies and the United States of America without reciprocity.

"31. No destruction of ships or of materials to be permitted before evacuation, surrender or restoration.

"32. The German government will notify the neutral governments of the world, and particularly the governments of Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Holland, that all restrictions placed on the trading of their vessels with the allied and associated countries, whether by the German interests and whether in return for specific concessions such as the export of shipbuilding materials or not, are immediately canceled.

"33. No transfers of German merchant shiping of any description to any neutral flag are to take place after signature of the armistice.

"VI. Duration of armistice:

"34. The duration of the armistice is to be 30 days, with option to extend. During this period, on failure of execution of any of the above clauses, the armistice may be denounced by one of the contracting parties on 48 hours previous notice.

"VII. Time limit for reply:

"35. This armistice to be accepted or refused by Germany within 72 hours of notification.

"The war thus comes to an end; for, having accepted these terms of armistice, it will be impossible for the German command to renew it."

DREAM OF WORLD DOMINION ENDS IN ABDICATION

Power of Hohenzollerns Again to Set World Aflame Is Ended.

Plunged World Into Greatest War in History and Now Goes Into Oblivion.

The abdication of the kaiser and the renunciation of the crown prince ends the power of the two men solely responsible for plunging the world into the bloodiest conflict in all history.

The kaiser sought world dominion and won—world hatred. The military leaders of Prussia, its philosophers, teachers, preachers and business men, for years directed the moral, intellectual and material resources of the empire toward the tremendous concentration and consummation of organized power which in 1914 he let loose upon the world. His armies crushed by the hosts of civilization, his empire torn by revolution, he now retires to private life with the record of being the bloodiest-minded and most hatred ruler the world has ever known.

Sought World Dominion.

He signed the order for the German mobilization. He stood sponsor for the terrorism and brigandage which, under the guise of warfare, ravished Belgium, laid waste the cities of France, depopulated and outraged Serbia and sent the Lusitania with her freight of women and children to a grave in the Atlantic.

Civilization will never forget that it was the minions of the emperor who officially shot to death Edith Cavell, the English nurse who befriended the Belgians in Brussels.

Against these his cry "I did not will the war" availed as nothing. Before the bar of humanity William was adjudged guilty of the greatest crime since the crucifixion. In him humanity saw the last of the autocrats, the final Caesar.

Assertions that he was at heart peaceful, so persistently circulated for years as to give them the stamp of German propoganda, became branded as false. He who had long proclaimed himself the prince of peace stood revealed as humanity's scourge, and against him and all that he represented rose the new world of democracy and freedom.

Claims Almighty as His Ally.

Many doubt whether William was entirely sane. He said repeatedly that he possessed a divine mandate to rule, that the Almighty was his "unconditional and avowed ally." It is not entirely clear whether such outgivings were the product of a disordered brain or were due to unbounded egotism and an effort to impress his subjects with the idea of reverent and unquestioning submission.

His speches to his armies in which he asserted he and they were "instruments of divine judgment upon Germany's enemies" were regarded by many outside of Germany as pieces of rhetoric, intended only to deceive his own people.

Few statesmen realized that the emperor in his "shining armor," maneuvering his armies and fleets, building up the German military system, cementing the central empires and Turkey, and fostering the preaching of the supremacy of autocracy, was erecting a machine that one day would make war upon all civilization.

Yet the world was warned by some far-sighted men that the emperor would one day bring catastrophe upon the nations. These men saw in him then and see him now as a mad inventor, given in his youth the most dangerous of all toys—his army and navy.

They were his playthings. He developed them throughout the years to the point where he had to put them to a test. Like a crazed inventor, he feared the end of his reign would find his inventions untried, so grasped the first opportunity to wage a world war.

Seizes Pretense to Open War.

Meantime the German war party grew, with William at its head, and the scheme of world dominion awaited the hour to begin its attainment. It came with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife at Sarajevo.

Recalled from a yachting trip, William presided at a conference at Potsdam of representatives of the German and Austrian armies, navies and commercial interests. There, according to the best information obtainable, the decision was reached to make the assassination of the archduke a pretense for the world war for which Germany had long prepared.

In the diplomatic exchanges between Germany and Austria on one side and Great Britain, France and Russia on the other William posed as one wishing for peace but driven to war.

He signed the order for the mobilization of the German army, and from that moment war was inevitable.

Publication of the "Willy-Nicky" correspondence in 1917 placed the German emperor in the light of an unscrupulous plotter. The telegrams disclosed that Emperor William had induced Emperor Nicholas of Russia to sign a secret agreement to which he was to force the adherence of France in the perfection of an offensive and defensive alliance against England. The treaty was discovered and repudiated by a Russian minister.

Failing in his attempt, the German emperor set upon himself the task of drawing England to his side against France and Russia.

How well he thought he had succeeded in this may be gathered from a letter he wrote to President Wilson in 1914 in which he said King George had promised Prince Henry of Prussia, on July 29, 1914, that England would remain neutral in a war involving the central powers with France and Russia.

Lichnowsky Shows Up Intrigue.

Perhaps the most direct and authoritative of the accusations against the German emperor and the pan-Germans are contained in the published secret memorandum of Prince Charles Max Lichnowsky, who was German ambassador at London at the outbreak of hostilities.

The prince unequivocally placed the blame for the war on Germany, and for his frankness was imprisoned in a Silesian chateau, permanently expelled from the Prussian house of lords, which action was sanctioned by the emperor, and finally was exiled to Switzerland.

Emperor William's domination over German statesmen, diplomats and the high command of the German army was emphasized by Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, a former director of the Krupp works, the great German munitions factory, in his book on "The Devastation of Europe." In this he not only laid blame upon Germany for bad faith and criticized the German army for its brutality but asserted that in the German foreign office "only he who did the emperor's bidding was allowed to remain." "They could not do better," he declared, "because of the character, the power, the vascillation of and continued interference by the kaiser."

It was Doctor Muehlon who asserted the authenticity of the statement that Emperor William stated at a meeting of German army officers that he had plenty of prisoners and that he hoped the officers would see that no more prisoners were taken.

Maximilian Harden, a German liberal leader, declared the German ruler brought on the war because of his desire "for something like world rule."

"No Nonsense From Us."

The emperor, despite his previous expressions of good will for America, gave vent to his anger against the United States when it became evident no official action would be taken to stop the shipment of munitions and supplies to the entente allies by declaring to the American ambassador, James W. Gerard, "I shall stand no nonsense from America after the war."

William's designs to spread German dominion in Asia found expression in his famous visits to Constantinople when he was proclaimed as protector of the Moslems. In this the world saw a cunning step toward achievement of the German ambition of German dominion from Berlin to Bagdad.

Friedrich Wilhelm Victor Albert was born January 27, 1859, and became Emperor William II on the death of his father, Frederick III, June 15, 1888. He came out of the University of Bonn fully prepared to enter the school of statecraft. Set to work in the government bureaus, he was early taught the routine of official business under the tutelage of the great Bismarck.

At the death of his father, the imperial throne devolved upon William II, who was then but twenty-nine years of age. Bismarck continued as chancellor, but not for long.

In 1890 the disagreement of the two men reached a crisis, a rupture came and Bismarck went. The relations between the two men remained strained for several years, but before Bismarck died peace was made between them.

Stickler for Military Etiquette.

With the passing of Bismarck the emperor's real reign began. As a military man he was a stickler for efficiency, discipline and the observance of etiquette to the last detail. And with the details of all these components of army life and training he was familiar to the smallest point.

In everything he was described as thorough and, withal, one of the hardest workers in the empire.

Physically unimpressive—he was short and inclined to stoutness—William was fond of being photographed while striking a military posture though taking good care to veil the deformity of his left arm, a disfigurement with which he was born and of which he was extremely sensitive. He blamed his English mother for living a life of self-indulgence and cursed her repeatedly as being responsible for his deformity.

Feel Lame and Achy?

Colds and grip leave thousands with weak kidneys and aching backs. The kidneys have to do most of the work of fighting off any germ disease. They weaken—slow up, and you feel dull, irritable, or nervous—have headaches, dizziness, backache, sore joints and irregular kidney action. Then the kidneys need prompt help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands praise Doan's for quick, satisfactory results.

An Iowa Case



Charles D. Hayes, 122 North Second St., Albia, Iowa, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills cured me of lameness in my back and other symptoms of kidney trouble. Whenever the opportunity has occurred, I have recommended this medicine, for I know that it can be relied upon to bring relief. I have had no need of Doan's Kidney Pills for the last few years for they permanently cured me."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 50c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Appropriate Exclamation.

She—Goodness gracious, the church is on fire!

He—Holy smoke!

STOMACH ACIDITY, INDIGESTION, GAS

QUICK! EAT JUST ONE TABLET OF PAPE'S DIAPEPSIN FOR INSTANT RELIEF.

When meals don't fit and you belch gas, acids and undigested food. When you feel lumps of distress in stomach, pain, flatulence, heartburn or headache Here is instant relief—No waiting!

Just as soon as you eat a tablet of Pape's Diapepsin all the dyspepsia, indigestion and stomach distress ends. These pleasant, harmless tablets of Pape's Diapepsin never fail to make sick, upset stomachs feel fine at once, and they cost so little at drug stores. Adv.

Appropriate Exclamation.

She—Goodness gracious, the church is on fire!

He—Holy smoke!

Important to all Women Readers of this Paper

Thousands upon thousands of women have kidney or bladder trouble and never suspect it.

Womens' complaints often prove to be nothing else but kidney trouble, or the *result* of kidney or bladder disease.

If the kidneys are not in a healthy condition, they may cause the other organs to become diseased.

You may suffer pain in the back, headache and loss of ambition.

Poor health makes you nervous, irritable and maybe despondent; it makes anyone so.

But hundreds of women claim that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, by restoring health to the kidneys, proved to be just the remedy needed to overcome such conditions.

A good kidney medicine, possessing real healing and curative value, should be a blessing to thousands of nervous, over-worked women.

Many send for a sample bottle to see what Swamp-Root, the great kidney liver and bladder medicine will do for them. Every reader of this paper, who has not already tried it, by enclosing ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., may receive sample size bottle by Parcel Post. You can purchase the medium and large size bottles at all drug stores. Adv.

Be sure you have the proper bait when you fish for compliments.

HEALTH TALK

Spanish Influenza or Grip

BY DR. LEE H. SMITH.

An old enemy is with us again, and whether we fight a German or a germ, we must put up a good fight, and not be afraid. The influenza runs a very brief course when the patient is careful, and if we keep the system in good condition and throw off the poisons which tend to accumulate within our bodies, we can escape the disease. Remember these three C's—a clean mouth, a clean skin, and clean bowels. To carry off poisons from the system and keep the bowels loose, daily doses of a pleasant laxative should be taken. Such a one is made of May-apple, leaves of aloe, root of jalap, and called Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. Hot lemonade should be used freely if attacked by a cold, and the patient should be put to bed after a hot mustard foot-bath.

To prevent the attack of bronchitis or pneumonia and to control the pain, Anuric tablets should be obtained at the drug store, and one given every two hours, with lemonade. The Anuric tablets were first discovered by Dr. Pierce, and, as they flush the bladder and cleanse the kidneys, they carry away much of the poisons and the uric acid.

It is important that broths, milk, buttermilk, ice-cream and simple diet be given regularly to strengthen the system and increase the vital resistance. The fever is diminished by the use of the Anuric tablets, but in addition, the forehead, arms and hands may be bathed with water (tepid) in which a tablespoonful of saleratus has been dissolved in a quart. After an attack of grip or pneumonia to build up and strengthen the system, obtain at the drug store a good iron tonic, called "Irontic" Tablets, or that well known herbal tonic, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

WHEN AMERICAN "DID JOSH"

How Humble Wax Match Played Important Part in Opening China to Western Commerce.

A famous New York merchant, who was one of the first Americans to open friendly business relations between this country and China, found the Chinese business men unwilling to trade with him because he was a "foreign devil." One day he happened to be present at a religious ceremony where all the Chinese were carrying lighted candles, "doing josh" in honor of their gods. The American, an interested spectator, was standing near an idol when he took out a cigar and lit it with a wax match. The match continued burning, and in an absent-minded way he waved it to and fro in the air to extinguish it. Still it did not go out. Just then a Chinese merchant whom he knew said to him in surprise: "You do josh too?"

"Yes," said the American.

The wax match was worth millions of dollars to him. For the Chinese, thinking that he had in some way of his own been paying reverence to their deities, were no longer unwilling to do business with him. So, really, a wax match was the beginning of the great interchange of commerce between this country and the far East.

Convoys Unnecessary Now.

Secretary Daniels announced he did not regard the convoying of shipping to European ports necessary, now that hostilities have ceased.

COMPLAIN AUSTRIA IS FALSE

Comander in Chief of Italian Navy Reports Armistice Treaty Has Not Been Complied With.

A wireless message, signed by the commander in chief of the Italian navy, says that the naval clauses in the Austro-Hungarian armistice treaty have not all been complied with. Information withheld.

This announcement is made in an official statement, saying:

"Information has not been supplied concerning the location and movements of the Austro-Hungarian ships. Maps of the mine fields and other obstacles have not been communicated. The merchant ships of the allied powers have not been handed over. The part of the Austro-Hungarian navy which it had been agreed upon should surrender has not been surrendered. The above are facts that constitute a complete breach of agreement solemnly stipulated for by the armistice convention."

THIS WEAK, NERVOUS MOTHER

Tells How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Restored Her Health.



Philadelphia, Pa. —"I was very weak, always tired, my back ached, and I felt sickly most of the time. I went to a doctor and he said I had nervous indigestion, which added to my weak condition kept me worrying most of the time—and he said if I could not stop that, I could not get well. I heard so much about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound my husband wanted me to try it. I took it for a week and felt a little better. I kept it up for three months, and I feel fine and can eat anything now without distress or nervousness."—Mrs. J. WORTHLINE, 2342 North Taylor St., Philadelphia Pa.

The majority of mothers nowadays overdo, there are so many demands upon their time and strength; the result is invariably a weakened, run-down, nervous condition with headaches, backache, irritability and depression—and soon more serious ailments develop. It is at such periods in life that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will restore a normal healthy condition, as it did to Mrs. Worthline.

His Correspondent.

"Your son is writing for a living."

"Yes, he writes to me."—Jack o' Lantern.

LOOK AT CHILD'S TONGUE IF SICK, CROSS, FEVERISH

HURRY, MOTHER! REMOVE POISONS FROM LITTLE STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS.

GIVE CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS AT ONCE IF BILIOUS OR CONSTIPATED.



Look at the tongue, mother! If coated, it is a sure sign that your little one's stomach, liver and bowels needs a gentle, thorough cleansing at once.

When peevish, cross, listless, pale, doesn't sleep, doesn't eat or act naturally, or is feverish, stomach sour, breath bad; has stomach-ache, sore throat, diarrhœa, full of cold, give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the foul, constipated waste, undigested food and sour bile gently moves out of the little bowels without griping, and you have a well, playful child again.

You needn't coax sick children to take this harmless "fruit laxative;" they love its delicious taste, and it always makes them feel splendid.

Ask your druggist for a bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. To be sure you get the genuine, ask to see that it is made by the "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Adv.

Never judge a man's knowledge by the things he says.

Stop the Pain.

The hurt of a burn or a cut stops when Cole's Carbolisalve is applied. It heals quickly without scars. 25c and 50c by all druggists. For free sample write The J. W. Cole Co., Rockford, Ill.—Adv.

Any girl would gladly give up a chaperon for the privilege of calling some chap her own.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrh. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrhal conditions. Druggists 75c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Some men convince themselves by trying to persuade others.

Keep your liver active, your bowels clean by taking Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets and you'll keep healthy, wealthy and wise. Adv.

The greatest bet ever made was the alphabet.

Your Eyes A Wholesome, Cleansing, Refreshing and Healing Lotion—Murine for Redness, Soreness, Granulation, Itching and Burning of the Eyes or Eyelids. "2 Drops" After the Movies, Motoring or Golf will win your confidence. Ask Your Druggist for Murine when your Eyes Need Care. M-12 Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago

FIGHTING STOPS. GREAT WAR OVER

Germany Signs Armistice Which Is Unconditional Surrender.

KAISER WILHELM ABDICATES

Dream of World Conquest Ends in Defeat and Revolution—Flight From Justice of Criminal Against Civilization.

By J. D. SHERMAN.

Peace! The greatest war of all history is over.

The armistice asked for by Germany has been signed. This means no less than "unconditional surrender." For the terms of that armistice deprive Germany of the means of resistance. Germany must accept whatever peace terms the allies dictate.

The kaiser—Frederich Wilhelm Victor Albert, Emperor Wilhelm II? He is a fugitive in Holland from justice—the justice of his own people as well as of the civilized world; the red flag flies over the throne he was compelled to abdicate. His fate hangs in the balance. If extradition for punishment is demanded, his fate lies with Holland.

The great war began June 28, 1914, with the assassination of the Austrian Archduke Francis Ferdinand in Sarajevo, Bosnia, by Serbians. This was the beginning, because civilization holds the kaiser guilty of seizing it as a pretext for the world war which he had long been secretly planning to carry out his purpose of world conquest. He and his tremendous war machine were ready, impatient, eager for action. Here was the program, as the kaiser planned it:

He would force Austria-Hungary, his ally and practically his vassal, into war with Serbia.

Russia would rush to the defense of Serbia. Of Russia he had no fear, for he well knew that German intrigue had already prepared the way in advance for the ruin of the unhappy land of Czar Nicholas.

France, he knew, would support Russia. France—she was really his immediate object. Ever since 1870 Germany has been preparing to go back to France. Why? Because Germany failed to beggar France by the staggering indemnity of 1870, because she then overlooked the coal and iron deposits of northern France, and because she hated France and the French, root, stock and branch. And the kaiser knew also that France was not ready for a death grapple with Germany.

Great Britain, he had made himself believe, would remain neutral. That would be well, for he wanted to deal with Great Britain later. Anyway, her army was small. As for America—she would not fight and could not if she would.

So his schedule, arranged to the day and hour, called for his triumphant entry into Paris September 2, A. D. 1914. Then, with a huge French indemnity and control of the iron and coal regions of Meurthe-et-Moselle and Lens, he would sit back, make new war preparations and get ready to conquer Great Britain. Later on, at his leisure, would come the third war and the subjugation of the United States!

War of Frightfulness.

So, posing before the world as an advocate of peace driven to war in defense of his fatherland, the kaiser went his secret, devious way to war—to the war of deliberate and calculated frightfulness which, under the guise of warfare, despoiled Belgium; laid waste northern France, depopulated Serbia; shot the English nurse, Edith Cavell; sank the Lusitania with her freight of women and children; massacred, ravished and enslaved noncombatant civilian populations—frightfulness which has caused more than 25,000,000 casualties and the expenditure of billions upon billions of money—frightfulness which instead of frightening the world into submission has arrayed in arms against her 22 civilized nations — frightfulness which now makes the name of Germany a household execration among most of the peoples of earth.

At first the kaiser's program went along without check or pause. July 28 Austria declared war on Serbia. Russia went to the aid of Serbia. The other nations promptly fell into line. Declarations of war came thick and fast. By August 4 the stage was all set for actual fighting. August 5 the Germans and Belgians fell to on the Belgian frontier. The German march to Paris was on.

But, as everybody knows, Wilhelm II did not enter Paris in triumph September 2. Why? Because little Belgium, martyr Belgium, saved Paris. She fought. Her brave little army did not last long. But it lasted long enough to give the French time to "dig in." The Germans thereupon found the road to Paris a series of trenches that must be taken one by one. The schedule was soon hopelessly behind time.

Likewise the heroic resistance of Belgium brought Great Britain forthwith into the war. And though the British standing army was not large, it went to the front, died in the last ditch and still further delayed the German march to Paris. Moreover, Great Britain's colonies from all the seven seas went hurrying to the front. And Great Britain's fleet promptly forced the German fleet into cover at Kiel and swept the oceans clear of German merchant shipping, thus carrying to Germany the war of starvation that Germany had planned for her.

United States Neutral.

The United States in the meantime had proclaimed its neutrality. Italy, though a member of the triple alliance, was holding off on the ground that its alliance with Germany and Austria were for defense and not of offense. It was not until May of 1915 that she got into the war and then on the side of the allies. By the end of 1914 Japan was in with the allies and Turkey with the central powers. Fighting was in active progress in Belgium and France; on the Russian-German and Russian-Austrian frontiers. The government of France had been removed to Bordeaux. But the Germans were still 65 miles from Paris.

May 7, 1915, the passenger liner Lusitania was torpedoed without warning and sunk by a German submarine off the coast of Ireland. This outrage against humanity horrified civilization. Germany, however, celebrated the sinking. To the world she sought to defend her action by asserting that the Lusitania was armed and that she carried munitions of war. She was not armed and she did not carry munitions of war. Many Americans felt thereafter that the entrance of the United States into the war was inevitable.

February 22, 1916, the German crown prince's army began the attack on Verdun which was to blast a way to Paris. The bombardment of Verdun was the heaviest artillery fire of the war. It was here that the French said "They shall not pass." And the Germans did not pass. The French saved Verdun by commandeering practically ever motor vehicle in Paris and rushing reserves to the great fortress. The devotion of its garrison, the intensity and persistence of the German attack and the dramatic deliverance have made the name Verdun known the world over.

June 5 Lord Kitchener, the British war hero, was lost on the British cruiser Hampshire, together with most of the crew. He was on a secret mission for the allies. It was afterward charged that he was betrayed by the Russian czarina, who furnished the information which led to the sinking of the cruiser by a German submarine.

July 9 the German submarine Deutschland arrived in Baltimore. She carried a valuable cargo and took a valuable cargo back to Germany. She claimed to be a merchant vessel and was treated as such by the United States. The main purpose, doubtless, was to impress America with the German submarine; the sinking in October by German submarines of six merchant vessels off Nantucket, Mass., was presumably part of the same plan. Germany was getting ready for her forthcoming announcement of unrestricted submarine warfare.

September 14 the British introduced into war a new engine of destruction—the "tank." In brief it is a heavily armored body, armed with guns on a "caterpillar" instead of wheels. It can thus travel over almost any sort of ground and crush its way through most obstacles. The caterpillar tractor is an American invention, originating in Peoria, Ill.; the adaptation of harmless tractor machinery to a destructive war engine was done in secrecy by an Englishman. The tank proved a genuine surprise and has played no small part in the war, together with lighter and faster tanks called "whippets." The Germans also soon produced tanks, but apparently have never been able to hold their own with those of the allies. One of the most striking exploits of the war was the exploit of an American sergeant who rode into action perched on the top of an American tank.

Collapse of Russia.

The close of the year 1916 was marked by the resignation of Premier Herbert Asquith of Great Britain and the acceptance of the premiership by David Lloyd George; a new cabinet in France and a new commander in chief, General Nivelle; the practically complete defeat of the armies of Roumania, which had joined the allies, and peace proposals from Germany to the allies through the United States. Things were going well with Germany and she wanted peace on terms of her own making.

The spring of 1917 saw the collapse of Russia, a collapse undoubtedly brought about by Germany through intrigue and for her own purposes. It began March 11 with revolution in Petrograd. March 15 Czar Nicholas abdicated. March 22 America recognized the new Russian government a republic. Since then Russia has been a chaos. Russia is one of the big problems confronting the allies. They can presumably put an end to the reign of anarchy, murder and pillage; the regeneration of the nation is a tremendous undertaking.

October of 1917 was marked by the collapse of the Italian Isonzo front. This collapse was also due to German propaganda and intrigue. Taken altogether the year 1917 was not one of cheer for the allies.

America Goes In.

And yet the turning point of the war was reached in 1917. For the United States had entered the great world conflict. Germany stands convicted before the world of incredible stupidity as well as unbelievable frightfulness. For Germany practically forced the United States into the war. Entirely contemptuous of America as a possible belligerent, Germany announced unrestricted submarine warfare January 31, 1917. Moreover, Germany had the unbridled arrogance and the colossal presumption to inform the United States of America that permission would be given to continue to sail regular American passenger ships after February 1 if these ships went to and from Falmouth and followed a prescribed course going and returning; if the steamers were painted in a specified way and carried specified flags; if one steamer a week each way were sailed, and if the United States government guaranteed that no contraband was carried.

The immediate answer of the United States was given February 3—the severance of diplomatic relations with Germany. April 6 the president signed a joint resolution of the two houses of congress declaring a state of war to exist with Germany. In quick succession came the selective service act for the raising of an army; a war appropriation of $3,000,000,000; the sending of an expeditionary force of regulars to France under General Pershing; the registration of nearly 10,000,000 men for military service the closing of the first Liberty loan with a large oversubscription; the drafting of the state militia into the federal service. October 27 formal announcement was made that American troops in France had fired their first shot in war.

Nevertheless, the spring of 1918 saw three huge drives on Paris by the Germans. By June 1 the Germans were within 46 miles of the French capital, in Chateau-Thierry. Unless they were speedily stopped Paris would be under their guns. The plan of the French was to delay them as long as possible by rear-guard actions until reserves could be brought up.

Yankees Stop Huns.

And then took place the thing which all good Americans were prayerfully expecting: American soldiers got into action in American fashion, under American leadership, with American artillery and machine guns.

The French commander sent to Chateau-Thierry an American division made up of marines and of infantry from the middle West. June 2 the leathernecks and doughboys moved into support positions back of seasoned French troops. The French were forced back and filtered through the Americans; the support positions soon became the front.

June 4, about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Germans attacked in force through a wheat field, in platoon columns, in perfect order, supremely confident. The Americans raked them with shrapnel and machine guns. Then they opened with rifle fire. Cool, unhurried, they picked their shots as if at target practice. Military experts will tell you that the American marines are the most effective fighting men in all the armies of the world; certainly they have no equals with the rifle.

The Germans wavered, then came on again. Twice more they stopped; twice more advanced. Then they broke. Flesh and blood could not stand that rifle fire. They crawled off through the standing grain. The Americans sent bullets wherever the wheat stirred. That was the end.

Days and nights of heavy bombardment followed. Sleep was impossible. The Americans lived on "monkey meat," bread and water. Then they went on and took the town of Bourescheches, cleaning out the nests of machine gunners with rifle fire, bayonet and grenade.

What They Have They Hold.

Next they took the Bois de Belleau. It was a jungle. It was every man for himself, Indian fashion, from tree to tree, from rock to rock. The battalion of leathernecks which took the wood went in with 958 men and 26 officers. They came out with 340 men and seven officers. But they took the wood. Then they dug themselves in and fought off counter-attacks for five days until relieved, constantly shelled and gassed, not one hot meal all that time. What the leathernecks have they hold.

This one division used up five crack divisions of the Germans.

There are those among the allies who say that the Americans at Chateau-Thierry saved Paris, just as the Canadians saved Calais. When the military history of the Great War is written Chateau-Thierry is likely to be called the turning point of the struggle. For its moral force was beyond estimate. It put new heart into the war-worn French and British. All France flamed with joy. The Americans had stopped the Hun, had driven him back, had beaten him off. And thousands upon thousands of just such Americans were in plain sight pushing to the front!

General Foch in supreme command of the allies on the western front, soon afterward launched the allied offensive and victory followed victory all along the fighting line of 250 miles from the North sea to Verdun. It was the beginning of the end.

By early October the Hun was beaten to his knees and asking for peace. October 31 the Italians utterly routed the Austrians. The same day Turkey surrendered. November 3 Austria signed an armistice virtually amounting to unconditional surrender. November 9 Kaiser Wilhelm abdicated and Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm renounced the throne, both fleeing to Holland to escape a people in revolution.

So the mad ambition of Emperor William II of Germany to conquer the world and his 30 years of debauching his people end in defeat, revolution, abdication and flight from justice.

This arch criminal against civilization will be lucky if he fares no worse.

Whatever his fate it is of no importance compared with the fact that this earth is now safe from a monstrosity who would pillage a world under pretext of patriotic love for country.

DRUGGISTS!! PLEASE NOTE VICK'S VAPORUB OVERSOLD DUE TO PRESENT EPIDEMIC

Tremendous Demand Last Few Days Has Wiped Out Excess Stocks That We Had Estimated Would Last Until Next January. Last Week's Orders Called For One and Three Quarter Million Jars—Today's Orders Alone Amount to 932,459 Jars.

Big Shipments Are En Route to Jobbers. Until These Arrive There May Be a Temporary Shortage. All Deals Postponed —Buy in Small Lots Only.

RETAILERS CAN GET IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS DIRECT BY PARCEL POST.

This advertisement is written on Monday, October 21st. It is directed to the attention of all distributors of Vick's VapoRub, both wholesale and retail. In an emergency such as the present epidemic—our duty—and your duty—is to distribute VapoRub in the quickest possible manner to those sections stricken by Influenza. We, therefore, call your careful attention to the following:

DANGER OF SHORTAGE IF SUPPLY IS NOT CONSERVED

On October 1st we had on hand, at our Factory and in twenty warehouses scattered over the country, sufficient VapoRub to last us, we thought, until January 1st, allowing for a 50 per cent increase over last year's sales, and not counting our daily output. This big excess stock had been accumulated during the summer months.

Then this epidemic of Spanish Influenza hit us—and in the last ten days this stock has vanished. At first we thought this tremendous demand would last only a few days, but the orders have run:

Wed., Oct. 16.....18,504 doz.
Thur., Oct. 17.....25,323 doz.
Fri., Oct., 18.....30,256 doz.
Sat., Oct. 19.....45,833 doz.
Mon., Oct. 21.....77,705 doz.

Up to Saturday, October 19th, we have actually shipped for this month $400,284.10, or over two million jars of VapoRub.

THE PROBLEM NOW IS TO DISTRIBUTE VAPORUB QUICKLY.

Most of this tremendous quantity is still en route to the jobbers, but freight and express are both congested nowadays, and it may be some time before this supply reaches the jobbers. In the meantime, therefore, it is necessary that we distribute, as widely as possible, the stock that we are manufacturing daily, together with that now on the jobbers' and retailers' shelves, in order that it may get to the Influenza districts quickly. Our normal output is about 4,000 dozen per day. We are putting on a night shift, but it will be a little while before that is producing.

WHAT WE ASK THE WHOLESALE DRUGGIST TO DO.

Last Saturday we notified all of our jobbers, by Special Delivery, as follows:

1st—Deals and quantity shipments of all kinds are cancelled. Fill no quantity orders of any kind, whether taken by our salesman or by your own. Sell in small lots only.

2nd—Order from us in as small quantities as possible. If you are out we will try to ship a limited amount by Parcel Post or express, and pay the charges ourselves.

3rd—In order to make distribution still quicker, we will ship direct to your retail customers quantities not more than three (3) dozen 30c size at any one shipment.

4th—We are now out of the 60c size and will be for the next ten days.

WHAT WE ASK THE RETAIL DRUGGIST TO DO.

Buy in as small quantities as possible. If you have any quantity orders, given the jobber's salesmen or given to our salesmen, don't bother about them—no need to write us—it is absolutely impossible to fill these orders at this time. If the jobbers in your territory are out of Vick's VapoRub, we will ship you by Parcel Post, prepaid, quantities not more than three (3) dozen 30c size in any one order. Naturally, we can't open accounts at this time, so your check or money order for this amount must accompany order. Don't write us stating to ship thru your jobber, as we then have to wait until we write this jobber and get his O. K. If you wish the goods to come thru your jobber, have him order them for you.

SNOWED UNDER WITH CORRESPONDENCE.

Our force has already been "shot to pieces"—twenty-four of our men are wearing Uncle Sam's khaki—and this recent rush has simply buried us. All our sales force has been called in to help in the office and factory. We just mention this so you won't hold it against us if your wires and letters aren't answered promptly.

SPECIAL BOOKLETS ON SPANISH INFLUENZA.

We will send, on request, to any retail druggist, 100 or more little booklets, just issued, on Spanish Influenza, giving the latest information about this disease—its history—the symptoms—the treatment, and particularly the use of Vick's VapoRub as an external application to supplement the physician's treatment.

NEW WAYS TO USE VAPORUB.

In addition to the usual method of using VapoRub—that is, applied over the throat and chest and covered with hot flannel cloths—our customers are writing us daily telling of their success in using VapoRub in other ways, particularly as a preventive. They melt a little in a spoon and inhale the vapors arising, or melt it in a benzoin steam kettle. Where the steam kettle is not available, VapoRub can be used in an ordinary teakettle. Fill the teakettle half full of boiling water, put in half a teaspoon of VapoRub from time to time—keep the kettle just slowly boiling and inhale the steam arising.

According to a Bulletin just issued by the Public Health Service, Dr. Stiles recommends that the nose and throat be kept coated with some oily substance. For this purpose VapoRub is excellent—just put a little up the nostrils from time to time and snuff well back into the air passages.

THE VICK CHEMICAL COMPANY. GREENSBORO, N. C.

His Line of Talk.

"What have you to say about peace?"

"Mister, I'm not talking peace; I'm talking victory."

Cuticura Heals Eczema

And rashes that itch and burn. If there is a tendency to pimples, etc., prevent their return by making Cuticura your daily toilet preparation. For free samples address, "Cuticura, Dept X, Boston." At druggists and by mail. Soap 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

Railroad Ties.

Howell—He has a good many ties.

Powell—He must be a railroad man. —Chicago News.

All is not gold that shows up in a glittering mining prospectus.

It is usually the painstaking man who manages to avoid pain.

Lots of It.

"Money talks."

"I have heard of extravagant language."

Look out for Spanish Influenza.

At the first sign of a cold take

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

Standard cold remedy for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—breaks up a cold in 24 hours—relieves grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. The genuine box has a Red top with Mr. Hill's picture. At All Drug Stores.

SAFE, GENTLE REMEDY CLEANSES YOUR KIDNEYS

For centuries GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil has been a standard household remedy for kidney, liver, bladder and stomach trouble, and all diseases connected with the urinary organs. The kidneys and bladder are the most important organs of the body. They are the filters, the purifiers of your blood. If the poisons which enter your system through the blood and stomach are not entirely thrown out by the kidneys and bladder, you are doomed.

Weariness, sleeplessness, nervousness, despondency, backache, stomach trouble, headache, pain in loins and lower abdomen, gall stones, gravel, difficulty when urinating, cloudy and bloody urine, rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago, all warn you to look after your kidneys and bladder. All these indicate some weakness of the kidneys or other organs or that the enemy microbes which are always present in your system have attacked your weak spots. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are what you need.

They are not a "patent medicine," nor a "new discovery." For 200 years they have been a standard household remedy. They are the pure, original imported Haarlem Oil your great-grandmother used, and are perfectly harmless. The healing, soothing oil soaks into the cells and lining of the kidneys and through the bladder, driving out the poisonous germs. New life, fresh strength and health will come as you continue the treatment. When completely restored to your usual vigor, continue taking a capsule or two each day; they will keep you in condition and prevent a return of the disease.

Do not delay a minute. Delays are especially dangerous in kidney and bladder trouble. All druggists sell GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules. They will refund the money if not as represented. GOLD MEDAL Haarlem Oil Capsules are imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. They are prepared in correct quantity and convenient form, are easy to take and are positively guaranteed to give prompt relief. In three sizes, sealed packages. Ask for the original imported GOLD MEDAL. Accept no substitutes.—Adv.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. Ola Barnstable spent Sunday with Wilmette relatives.

Louis Faber and wife spent a few days last week in Chicago.

Mr. Dewar spent Saturday and Sunday with Mrs. Dewar at Evanston.

Paul Avery and wife and Mrs. Fred Hamlin were in Waukegan Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Miller drove to Whitewater last Friday returning Sunday.

Howard Wilton spent from Saturday to Monday with his brother Oliver at Champaign.

G. P. Manzer and wife moved last week to their new bungalow, which is nearly completed.

Mrs. Carl Smith of Kenosha spent a couple days last week with her aunt, Mrs. Ben Hamlin.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Douglas entertained two Jackie friends of Oscar's from the Naval station over Sunday.

The local Red Cross sent three boxes of warm serviceable clothing for Belgian relief to Libertyville the first of the week.

Harold Daniels and James Leonard were home from Lake Forest academy over the week-end on a recruiting trip for the school.

F. R. Sherwood, Mr. aad Mrs. E. L. Wald, Mrs. Rowling, Belle Richards and Mrs. C. B. Hamlin attended the Sunday School convention in Waukegan last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hodgkins, Mrs. John Leonard, Mrs. Carl Reineback and Miss Ruby Leonard of Chicago and Lake Forest spent Sunday with their parents here.

There is need of more workers for the surgical dressing work at the Red Cross work-room, as we have a large quota to be finished by Dec. 15. Come prepared with a white coverall apron.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tower, who have lived in and near our vicinity for many years, left Saturday to spend a few days with friends in Chicago before leaving this week Wednesday for Stoughton, Mass., where they will make their future home.

Last Thursday John Phillippi discovered a ten year old boy getting a free ride on a freight car. On questioning the boy it was found he had run away from a truck garden near Chicago but his home was an orphan asylum in Evanston. The proper authorities were notified and he was returned to the home Saturday.

MILLBURN

Miss McLin spent the week-end with Mrs. C. E. Denman.

A. H. Stewart is visiting his children at Lily Lake, Ill., and Chicago.

Miss Belle Watson spent several days in Chicago with her neice, Miss Inez Pollock.

Mrs. Edwards of Waukegan spent several days recently with Mrs. E. A. Martin

The ladies of the church will hold a bazaar and serve roast chicken supper at the church Friday evening, Nov. 15.

Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tower having sold their home here left Saturday for Stoughton, Mass, for their future home.

Miss Helen Cannon and Ray Harmer were married at the home of the brides father, E. N. Cannon, Nov. 5. Congratulation.

A farewell party was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Tower for Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Tower Friday evening. Friends from Gurnee, Gages Lake and Millburn were present.

HICKORY

School was closed Monday.

Irene Savage is visiting at Hebron.

O. L. Hollenbeck and family autoed to Waukegan Monday.

Mrs. Jeanett Wells and Gordon spent last week Thursday in Waukegan.

D. W. Pullen and family entertained company from Waukegan Sunday.

Miss Estella Gelling of Oshkosh, Wis., and Ernest Garrett of Racine called on Hickory friends Sunday.

Mrs. D. B. Webb returned home last week Thursday after spending the past month at River Forest.

The Cemetery society will hold its yearly meeting on Thursday, Nov. 21, at the church. Dinner will be served and every one is invited to come. All members are urged to be present as this will be election of officers.

TREVOR

Mr. and Mrs. Aichtenberg were in Burlington Thursday.

Those on the sick list are Fred Shreck and John Mutz.

Miss Flora Orvis of Camp Lake called on Miss Patrick Monday.

John Giever leaves for South Carolina for military training Tuesday.

Geo. Hellier, wife and daughter of Antioch called at the Hartnell home on Sunday.

Mrs. Wm. Evans entertained her mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Pitcher of Antioch on Sunday.

Henry Schumacher and Luther Taylor left Tuesday for Waco, Texas, to take military training.

Mr. Wedell has moved his family and household goods to Kenosha where he has employment.

Mrs. Alice Terpning entertained a few friends at dinner Thursday in honor of her birthday.

Sunday Hiram and George Patrick called on Mr. Abram Crowley near Antioch, who is very poorly.

School commenced Wednesday after a vacation of three weeks caused by the Spanish influenza.

Mrs. Forrester, her mother and son Fred, who have been visiting in Chicago returned home last week.

The members of the Patriots' Fund held a special business meeting at the Fleming home Friday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Elkerton and children of Kenosha spent the week-end with their aunts, the Misses Fleming.

Gilbert Hartnell will move his family to Racine this week where he will work in the shops during the coming winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Letzner, who have been visiting a son and daughter in Chicago for the past two months returned home Thursday.

Mr. and Peter Schumacher and sons returned to their home in Oak Park Monday after spending a few days at the Schumacher home.

The Liberty Corners teachers and school children marched to Trevor Monday morning and were met at the railroad crossing by the Trevor teachers and school children, they marched about town and were joined by many of the town people who in various ways expressed their great joy that the war was at an end. All honor and praise to all who in any way have given aid in securing this glorious victory.

White Buzzards.

A page from Captain Dampier's "First Voyage to the Bay of Campeachy" published in 1729, tells of white buzzards. A native of any of the southern states will vouch for the fact that a white buzzard in those parts would be regarded as something of an absurdity, but says the veracious old sea captain: "Some of the carrion crows are all over white but their feathers look as if they were sullied. . . . 'Tis seldom that we see a great number of black ones but that we see one white one among them."

Chancery Notice

STATE OF ILLINOIS } ss
COUNTY OF LAKE }

Circuit Court of Lake County.

December term A. D. 1918.

Margaret Rottmayer vs. William G. Rottmayer Jr., in Chancery No. 9345.

The requisite affidavit having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the said Willian G. Rottmayer, Jr., defendant as aforesaid that the above named Complainant heretofore filed her Bill of Complaint in said Court on the Chancery side thereof and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against the above named defendant, returnable on the first day of the term of the Circuit Court of Lake county, to be held at the court house in Waukegan, in said Lake county, on the first Monday of October A. D. 1918, and that Alias Summons issued out of said Court, returnable on the first day of the December term A. D. 1918, as is by law required, and which suit is still pending.

Lewis O. Brockway, Clerk
Waukegan, Illinois, October 14th A. D. 1918.

William A. Deane,
Complainant's Solicitor.

A Cigar of Merit

"EL RECTOR"

CLEAR HAVANA CIGAR

Factory 2201-2203 W. 12th St., Chicago, Ill. PHIL. C. NIEMAN, Maker
Phone Canal 4478
OFFICE, 1204 S. LEAVITT ST

WILMOT

Earl Shales and family spent Sunday in Wilmot.

Dr. Becker fumigated the public buildings Tuesday.

John Moran Jr., spent last week with his parents here.

Hazel and Violet Beck spent the first or the week in Chicago.

George Panknin spent Friday and Saturday in Racine.

Floyd Hanneman was home from Whitewater Saturday.

Mrs. Hasselman is recovering from her recent attack of influenza.

Walter Carey and daughter Ermine motored to Racine Wednesday.

Miss Sophia Runkel returned Friday from an extended visit in Kenosha.

Clarence Ethier of the Great Lakes spent the week-end with Irving Carey.

Mrs. W. Carey was ill from the effects of ptomaine poisoning last week.

Mrs. G. Dowell and daughters spent Thursday at Fred Runyard's at Channel Lake.

Ross Schenning and Ben Nett were out from Racine on Saturday and Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Christenson of Richmond were guests at Fred Bowman's Sunday.

Miss Faber was a guest of Fannie Bruel and Mrs. Schenning the first of the week.

Mrs. Eugene Pelletirie entertained a number of friends from Honey Creek Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Kanis, Mrs. O. Holtdorf and Ben Kanis and family drove to Kesha Thursday.

Mrs. Elkerton and children of Kenosha were over Sunday guests at the Fleming home.

Fred Luke and family and Charles Luke of Kenosha spent Sunday at the Otto Luke home.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rudolph attended the funeral of Mrs. B. Rudolph at Richmond Tuesday.

Services for Mrs. Gant were held at her late home Thursday afternoon, in Camp Lake, with interment in the Wilmot cemetery.

Funeral services for Mrs. Schultz were held at the M. E. church Friday afternoon were largely attended. Interment was in the Wilmot cemetery.

Fred Hanneman left for Marshfield Monday night and from there he will report at Grand Rapids for war service Wednesday. Fred expects to be sent to Texas.

Dr, and Mrs. H. Darby have received a telegram from the government notifying them that their son Lieutenant Earle Darby was in an English hospital seriously wounded.

Mr. and Mrs. James Carey returned to their home in Wilmot after having been at the John Ludwig home in Silver lake the past month. Both have recovered from their recent attacks of influenza.

The officers of the U. F. H. School Alumnae met at the home of Grace Carey Saturday night and voted to send Xmas remembrances to the nineteen high school graduates in the service.

There were church services in all the local churches Sunday for the first time in several weeks. Mr. Gibb's started giving movies Sunday night. Schools reopened for a half day on Monday.

There was a meeting of Salem Township Patriots Fund committee at the Fleming home in Trevor Friday night. When plans for the campaign for this week were complete the Misses Fleming served a bountiful lunch to the members present.

The Railroad Commission at Madison, Wis., has granted a raise in emergency power and lighting rates to the Fort Atkinson Water and Light Co., Jefferson City Water and Light departments and the Carey Electric and Milling Co., to protect them from the raise of rates that has been granted to the Milwaukee Gas and Electric Co., from which those companies all buy power.

Mrs. A. Herrick and sons Howard and Don motored out from Chicago last Tuesday and spent several days here. In crossing the turnpike east of Wilmot the springs on their car turned over taking the car into the fence. They went down the grade straight so the car did not over turn. Mrs. Herrick and Don will make their home with Howard in Chicago for this winter.

Wilmot had its first celebration for Peace Thursday afternoon, but had lots of energy for the real affair Monday. The men of the community celebrated Monday night and the "Kaiser" was properly disposed of, with a community bon fire in the main part of town Eli Vincent had a hard time securing a whistle for the Milk Product's factory. The two he tried for Thursday's celebration refused to work and upon investigation he discovered that they were both made in Germany and then knew the reason why. But Eli surely had found one "made in America" Monday morning.

CHATEAU THIERRY PEOPLE GREET THEIR LIBERATORS



In this, one of the first pictures to reach this country of the battle of Chateau Thierry, are shown some inhabitants of the town who remained during the German occupation walking through the destroyed streets to meet the American soldiers.

CAPTURED HUN PLANE WITH DECEPTIVE MARKING



This German plane of the Elberstadt type shot down by French gunners was found to be marked with a cross closely resembling the emblem of the Red Cross and of the Republic of Switzerland; instead of the usual "iron cross" designation. Switzerland has complained to the German government about the use of this cross.

MRS. ROCKEFELLER HIT HARD



Prohibition Y. W. C. A. workers who were holding a convention in Portland, Me., visited a shipyard where the trawler Albatross was under construction. Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tried her hand at driving a bolt in the keel, and wielded the hammer with skill and force.

The Horrors of War.

It's a tough war! Company E is eating ice cream and strawberry short cake every night. The mess fund was drawn upon for the purchase of an ice cream freezer. Strawberries are plentiful and cheap in France these days. The kitchen police turn the freezer in the shade of the chateau trees during the afternoon, milk is obtained from the near-by dairies and every thing is ready for the evening meal. The ice cream and strawberries are eaten to pleasing tunes turned out by the company orchestra. Yes, it's a tough war!—From the Spiker, France.

"LICK THE HUN" IS HIS CHANT



The commanding officer of a famous R. A. F. fighting squadron in France with their mascot, a parrot, which finds a very comfortable perch on a propeller blade, are shown in this British official photograph. Besides having a smattering of the "polly-vous" language, the parrot is particularly vigorous in its denunciation of the Huns in virile English.

WOUNDED YANKS IN A LONDON HOSPITAL



These American soldiers are convalescing from wounds in a London hospital. They are receiving the best of treatment and seem quite content with their lot.